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1st Aug	ARABIA	7908		
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15th "	PERSIA	7951		
22nd "	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6898
29th "	MANMORA	10509		
5th Sept	EGYPT	7912	MACEDONIA	10512
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VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Pavillon	29th " "
SYDNEY	4,118	X	26th Nov. "
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OROSSIA	Alex. Haig	6,716	24th " "
SCINDIA	Wm. Kelso	8,106	11th Oct "
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21st July, 1908.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
F. FERDINAND	6,046	E. Nitsche	1st August 1908
PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	1st Sept. 1908
AFRICA	4,896	P. Radewitch	1st October 1908
HOERNES	5,301	A. Forenti	1st Nov. 1908
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th Nov. 1908.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
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* Will call at Karachi.

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VORWAERTS	6090	B. Bednarz	25th July 1908.

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TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mocker	... 22nd July	4th Aug.
TOKOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler	... 5th Aug	18th Aug.
YETOROFU MARU	...	K. Sato	... 18th Aug	29th Aug.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	T. Yamawaki	31st Aug	12th Sept.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	.. 14th Sept	26th Sept.
MOYORI MARU	...	J. Hands	... 26th Sept	8th Oct.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S.S. "TRIESTE," from JAPAN and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 6 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey damages and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

R. de CALO,
Acting-Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

THE ANCHOR LINE s.s. "BRITANNIA," has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the Dockhead Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

Holders of Through-Bills of Lading are requested to make written, not verbal, application regarding their goods falling. The Undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by Consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., *Agents.*

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY, 20TH JULY, 1908.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per VENICE STEAM NAVIGATION COY'S s. s. "MANIN" from VENICE, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK No. 5 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain HARDCASTLE, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within Seven days after the discharge of the respective Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Survey can be allowed after the Seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

G. DEGROSSI,
AGENTS, VENICE STEAM NAVIGATION COY

THE BAMANKUA MANGANESE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bamankua Manganese Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Royal Insurance Buildings, Church Gate Street, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of July, 1908, at 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts made up to the 31st May, 1908.
2. To elect a Director in the place of Mr. Geo. J. Mackenzie who retires by rotation, but offers himself for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 28th July 1908 to 11th August, 1908, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
Per Pro SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
G. H. O. STEPHENSON,
Managing Agents.

BOMBAY, 21ST JULY, 1908.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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20	21 10	40 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 8	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	69 13	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

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Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

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This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are most numberless), its symptoms are much the same—the more prominent being sleeplessness, nerve prostration or weakness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that an night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic

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than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored,

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and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless. This wonderful restorative is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex, and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are more or less, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that has preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

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New Series of Eight Articles on Golf by

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(A frequent winner of the Open Ladies' Championship, Irish Ladies' Championship, &c.)
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ANDREW KIRKALDY
(A well-known figure at the Championships.)
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(Author of "The Life of Tom Morris," &c.)
DR. J. C. McPHERSON
(of St. Andrews: Author of "Golf, the Best of Games," &c.)
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(Former Winner of the Open Golf Championship.)

GOLF, the best of all-the-year-round games, gains in popularity in surprising manner. Every year many new clubs are opened and links laid out.

Our articles are by well-known writers and players, and will greatly interest all readers, whether golfers or not.

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Golf, the Best of Games	by Dr. W. W. Tulloch
How to Prepare for a Ladies' Golf Championship	by May Hezlett
The Weapons of War	by W. Auchterlonie
Hints to Young Golfers	by Tom Morris
Honour in Golf	by Dr. J. G. McPherson
Match V. Medal Play	by Andrew Kirkaldy
Eminent Men as Golfers	by Dr. J. G. McPherson
A Story of the Links	by the Duke of Argyll

COMMENCED IN
The Bombay Gazette
OF JUNE 20th.

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RAMCHANDRA HALL BUNGALOW and its PREMISES, at Tardeo, at the corner of the Arthur Road, including Cook Room, Stables and all surrounding Chawls with the land admeasuring 10,476 square yards are available FOR SALE. Apply with highest offer to the address below where plan can be seen between 1 and 4 P.M., daily.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Prasident, 2,966 tons Captain Muhlbaner, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar etc., with a general cargo and 2 cabin and 30 deck passengers.

THE Venice S. N. Co.'s steamer Manin 1,680 tons Captain V. Ernani arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein with a general cargo.

THE steamer Salahadji, 1,235 tons Captain W. G. Van Riji, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Samboe, with a cargo of liquid fuel.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday, 18th July 1908, should be regarded as a full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN.

MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus.....Comdr F G Bird .....R Navy
R I M S Northbrook..Lt. E. W. Huddleston...R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge .....Comdr Farwell.....R I Marine
R I M S Defferin ...Comdr De Berry .....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Survey St
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Survey St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 20.

Alavi.....2324 Frain Hill .....B & P S N Co
Bahadur.....2936 Cubbin .....T Jeewandas
Begum .....2942 McNicall .....TMorrison & Co
Bene .....1899 Stockwell.....Shaw Wallace & Co
Braziliana .....2458 Tomblyn .....Cargo Bros Co
Clematis.....2329 Davies.....James Mackintosh & Co
Dwarka..... 759 M. Diarmed .....M M & Co
Firooze.....2005 Watson..... .....Bo & P S N Co
Frankdale.....3099 Kidd .....W & A G & Co
Garacube.....2297 Storey .....W & A G & Co
Kt. Errant ..4778 Kirdall .....K N & Co
Kirley Bank.....2092 Kerr .....W & A G & Co
Kirkee..... ..2275 Watson .....W & A Graham &Co
Kt. Templar .....460 Billett ..... W & A G & Co
Lady Gordon. 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Largo Law .....2500 Rudersow.....W and A G & Co
Lalpoora.....3124 Fry .....M M & Co
Monsoori .....1735 Hanna .....B & P S N Co
Manin.....1680 Ernani Vanci .....S N Co
Nowrel Bahr.. 178 Macoda .....Sultan of Muscat
Oriental.....3085 Snow .....P & O Co
Rahmani.....1172 Geddie .....N F B & P S N Co
Shahalum ...1918 Davison M'tius Shah S N Co of India
Shah Ameer..1921 Ledbertter ..Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ...2736 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Sirsa.....1675 Tipper .....M M & Co
Shah Nasir ....2555 Revill .....Shah S N Co of India
Shah Najam...2751 Foster ...R A Willis...Shah S N Co
Strathmarry...2840 Stanhope.....W & A Graham & Co
Salahadji..... ...1255 Van Riji .....
Scindia .....2050 Chidley .....M M & Co
Terrier .....1008 Berg.....F F Campbell & Co
Virawa.....2116 Carre.....M Mackenzie & Co
Warora .....2565 Shepherd..... .....M M & Co
Xinea .....146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co
Haidari ...1563 DeLorine Mauritius ...24-7 B I S N Co
F Arcadia.....3513 Valentine...Shanghai 5 S P & O Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
C&R Trafford Hall	3434	Hood.	27-7	Newport	K N & Co
F Yeboshi Maru		...Kon Kobe	22-7	N Y Kaisha	
K Labuan	2293	Ross...	Dunkirk	8-7	W & A G & Co
L Satrunji	547	Hossein...	Repairing	N F Bo	S N Co Ld
M Satasvati	443	Ismail ...	B'nager	21-7	Bo S N Co Ld
O Mozaffari	1387	Melchy	R S Ports	30-7	B & P S N Co
P Stolzenfels	3554	Schmidt.	K'chi	W	A Graham & Co

H W P D.

Mahanadi.....547 Ahmed ...M'goa 22-7 Bo S N Co Ld
Indravati.....513 Fakeera...K'chi 21-7 Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Delhi.....4783 Snow .....Shanghai 22-7 P & O Co
2 Britannia....1970 Garrick....L'pool 31-7 W & A G & Co
4 Avristan....1821 Watt..London.25-7 E Latham & Co
3 Itinda.... 3398 Alton...K'chi .....20 7 M M & Co
7 Vorwaerts.3727 Bednarz ...Kobe 25-7 A L S N Co
9 City of Paris5909 Campbell.K'chi 26-7 K Nixon & Co
12 Arabia...4167Spicer .....London.....1-8 P & O Co
14 Ihaca..... 941 Tipper...K'chi 24-7 N F M M & Co
16 Dumra ... 792 Cole .....Busreh 27-7 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From
19	Salahadji s	Riji	Samboe, June 27
20	Scindia s	Chidley	Moulmein, July 1
	Manin s	Ernani.....	Venice, June 20

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Glan Grant s	Alexander ...	Chittagong
	Africa s	Whitehead ...	Persian Gulf
	R I M S Mayo ..	Hand	Rangoon, &c
	President.....	Muhlbaner ...	Zanzibar, &c

The following vessels began to load on Monday :—
Steamer Dumra, for Persian Gulf, &c.
„ Britannia, for Liverpool, &c.
„ Manin, for Calcutta, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line steamer Kenzler, left Beira for Bombay on the morning of the 20th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Silesia, from Bombay, arrived at Hongkong on the morning of the 16th instant.

The N Y K steamer Yetorofu Maru, left Moji for Hongkong yesterday and Takasaki Maru arrived at Colombo yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS, JULY 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

Trafford Hall s—1,666 cwts myrabollams, Arjoon Khimji.
City of Paris s—99 cwts gum, Tejpal Nursee.
Britannia s—45 bales wool, H A Jan Mahomed; 239 tons oil cake, The New Mofussil Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—300 bales cotton, 2,160 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 1,600 cwts wheat flour, W and A Graham and Co; 56 bales hemp, Purshotam Bhimji; 690 cwts myrabollams, Waghji Beehor; 6,000 cwts myrabollams, Goculdas Madhowji and Co; 4,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Labuan s—100 bales cotton, and 100 bales cottonfly, N Peerbhoy; 25 bales hemp, Purshotam Bhimji.

FOR HONGKONG.

Yeboshi Maru s—509 cwts onions, R E Dadachanji.
Delhi s—2½ cwts ivory, M M Essabhoy; 1 case ivory, K N Miani; 85 cwts dry fruit, D Jawarchand; 6 cases butter, The National Dairy Co; 1 box cowhazor, F Suchedana; 37 cwts olibanum, D Jathabhoy; 22 1-2 chests opium, C Eemonji and Co.
Vorwaerts s—1,000 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Yeboshi Maru s—250 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.
Vorwaerts s—500 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.
Delhi s—61 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Yeboshi Maru s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MOJI.

Yeboshi Maru s—155 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Yeboshi Maru s—77 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Vorwaerts s—1,600 bales cotton, The M B Krishna.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

GREGORY—July 12, at Plamcottah, Edwin Heeley Gregory, late Examiner, Postal Accounts.

H. T. SINKS.
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 12m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m.; High water, 5-36m., 5-31s.; Low water, 11-26m.
Third Criminal Sessions : The Tilak Trial, seventh day, 11-30 a. m.
Football, the Barwood League, Cooperage, 6 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—July 28th, New Moon, 0h. 46'8m. p.m., July 30th, in Apogee, 8h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, July 22.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-30 p. m. The Petit Nagpore Swadeshi Spinning, Weaving, and Manufacturing Company, 7 Elphinstone Circle, 3 40 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 12m.; Sun sets, 7h. 18m.; High water, 6-59m., 8-37s.; Low water, 0-18m., 0-54s.
Thursday, July 23.—Sun rises, 6h. 12m.; Sun sets, 7h. 18m.; High water, 8-18m., 7-45s.; Low water, 1-19m., 2-10s.
Friday, July 24.—Marcks and Co., annual meeting, 4-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 13m.; Sun sets, 7h. 18m.; High water, 9-22m., 8-49s. Low water, 2-10m., 3-14s.
Saturday, July 25.—Bombay Gymkhana Cricket matches : "A" team vs. R. A., Home ground. B. Team vs. New High School, away. Sun rises, 6h. 13m.; Sun sets, 7h. 17m.; High water, 10-14m.; 9-42s.; Low water, 2-55m., 4-7s.
Sunday, July 26.—6th Sunday after Trinity. Cricket match, Parsi Gymkhana vs. Hindu Gymkhana, Hindu Gymkhana ground. Sun rises, 6h. 14m.; Sun sets, 7h. 17m.; High water, 10-58m. 10-27s.; Low water, 3-36m., 4-51s.
Monday, July 27.—Sun rises, 6h. 14m.; Sun sets, 7h. 17m.; High water, 11-35m., 11-7s.; Low water, 4-15m., 5-27s.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Delhi" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p. m. on Wednesday the 22nd instant. Parcel Mails for China close at 1-0 p. m. the same day.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s. s. "Yeboshimaru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. on Wednesday the 22nd instant. Parcel mail for Japan close at 1 p.m. the same day.—Mails for Mauritius, Reunion and Madagascar (except Majunga and Nossibe) via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Saturday the 25th instant. A Supplemental mail will be closed at 6-30 p.m on Sunday the 26th idem.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and officers the String Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. T. H. Maloy, Band-master, commencing at 6-30 p.m. to-day :—

March.....	Pomp & Circumstances...	German
Overture	Le Roi D'Yvetot	A. Adam
Valse	Sympathie.....	Mezzacapo
Selection	The Merry Widow.....	Franz Lehar
Three Dances...	Flower Suite.....	R K Benyon
No 1, Dance of the Roses. No 2 Dance of the Pansies. No 3, Dance of the Daisies		
Selection. A Negro Musical Comedy...	In Dahomey	W Marion Cook

ST. ISABEL'S (LADIES') CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION.—Mrs. David Thompson, Honorary Secretary of Kalbadevie Circle, begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following donations from 1st January to 30th June :—The "Hathuwa Raj" for 1908-1909, Rs. 100; D. N. G., Rs. 25; Mr. E. A. Goll, Rs. 15; H. E. the Right Hon'ble Sir George Sydenham Clarke, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E. (Governor of Bombay), Vacuum Oil Company, R.A.L. and B.S., each Rs. 10; H.M., Mr. H. R. Dunk, R.W.H., S.J.G., R.H.B., Mr. Septimus E. Greaves, G., S.C., S., Bombay Gas Co. Ltd., Mr. K. S. Powvala, Mr. E. F. Allum, Mr. Rustam S. Powvala, S.G., Mr. P. M. Dalal, Mr. S. B. Bharoocha, D.W.W., F.R.W., Mr. A. H. Hammod, O.M., Mr. Dady L Bottleboye, Mr. E. Levy, Messrs. Macmillan and Co., Signor G. Bettoni, Mr. L. Bricard, Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris, U.C.S., Messrs. Marshall Sons and Co., Mr. P. Glynn Messent, B.H.H., Mr. A. A. Vlasto, H.E.E.P., E.F.N., Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, A.H.F., Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co., D.J.T., H.B., Mr. S.M. Moses, J.L.A., Mr. Jamsetjee Ardaseer Wadia, J. F. B., L'in counu, Hormasji Edulji Cama Charity Fund, Mr. Arthur Hill, C. I. E., J. H. M., Khan Bahadur B. D. Pudumjee, the Hon'ble Mr. U. L. Cameron, A. M. I. C. E., Mr. J. S. Brown, Rai Bahadur M. Raghunatha Rau, Khan Bahadur Kersaspji Rustamji Dadachanji, M. A., LL. B., Mr. J. F. Seaton, Mr. H. Gannon, O. M., E. C. B. A., Mrs. R. E. Bamji, E. P., Mr. U. H. Ogston, H. P. S., Mrs. Westropp, Bai Hamabai Framji Petit, R. D., Mr. P. B. Jeejeebhoy, P. A. B., Mr. Sorabji L. Panday, N. N. W., Mr. A. J. Billimoria, Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, I.C.S., Mr. J. E. C. Jukes, I.C.S., Mr. Mahmedbhoy Datoobhoy Ebrahim, Mr. Kaikhosro Maneckji, Mr. O. Schellezi, Mr. J. J. Horne, J. G., N. L. I. C., U. U. P., Mr. M. H. Crowder, J. K., Messrs. M. M. Bottlewalla & Co., Mrs. G. McKenzie, S. G., Mr. J. Cavadias, Messrs. Volkart Bros, Mr. M.H. Muckba, Mr. P. B. Haig, I. C. S., R. K., M. B. C., Mr. G. F. Horbury, Nawab Syed Sirdar Alikhan, Mr. G. S. Rao, M. A., LL. B., A. H. G., J. S. B., and Mr. Karsondas Dharamsey Soonderdas, each Rs. 5; and many others under Rs. 5. Further contributions will be thankfully accepted and acknowledged.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot : 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

IRRIGATION IN SIND.

Last Year's Good Progress.

The following descriptive account of the working of irrigation works in Sind during 1906-07 is published, by the Chief Engineer, Irrigation :—The irrigable part of Sind is an alluvial plain of deltaic formation deposited by the great river Indus, which runs in deep channel along the highest part of the plain. When the waters of the Indus rise and overflow the sides of the deep channel in which the ordinary supply runs, they would, if unchecked, flow over the greater part of the alluvial plain. Earthen embankments have therefore been constructed parallel to the river to prevent the whole country from being disastrously flooded, and canals have been provided at intervals to conduct water to the lands in quantities suitable for irrigation instead of in disastrous floods. These canals are cut down through the high ground on the banks of the river, so that a supply of water can be delivered to the lower lands at a distance, even when the water does not overflow the natural bank of the river.

The depth to which the canal can be cut is necessarily limited, and the levels of their beds have to be determined by the stage, or level of water in the river during a normal inundation.

A difference of a few feet more or less in the level of the water from that chosen for the full supply of the canal, alters greatly the volume of water discharged by the canal, and hence the supplies to the present canals in Sind, and the area of irrigation possible, fluctuate with the level of the river during the inundation, and a few feet difference in the level makes a very large difference in the area irrigable. Also the area of irrigation depends largely on the time the favourable stage of the river continues.

The fall, or slope, of the bed of the river Indus throughout the whole of Sind is sufficient to create a velocity greater than the soft alluvial soil and sand of the bank can resist, and the river is constantly changing its course, at one time cutting deep into the bank and forming great horseshoe bends, and lengthening its course, and at other times cutting through, or flowing over and eroding, a neck of land between two great bends and shortening its course. The result of such shortening of the course is that power is given to the river to erode its bank and lengthen its course again. The width over which these changes of the river extend exceeds ten miles for the greater part of Sind, but there are one or two places where the river remains constantly in the same channel.

The rocky gorge between Sukkur and Rohri where the Indus is spanned by the big cantilever bridge of the North-Western Railway and the well, defined channel at Kotri near Hyderabad where the Railway now crosses the river by a girder bridge on piers, are two of these places, and on the island of Bukker at the Sukkur Pass and at Kotri, guages have been maintained and the levels to which the river waters rise on them have been read and recorded for upwards of 50 years.

The levels necessary for favourable supply to the canals are 13 feet on the Bukker gauge, and 17 feet on the Kotri gauge. There are no weirs on the Indus to raise the water into the canals, and hence unless these fair-irrigating levels are maintained naturally by the river for a sufficiently long time, the irrigation season will not be favourable.

The previous year 1905-06 had given the best inundation and the largest areas of irrigation on record, but the year under reference 1906-07 was equally good, being better in Lower Sind and a little less good in Upper Sind, and the record area of irrigation of the previous year was surpassed by 138,106 acres.

The area and description of crops irrigated, and their value calculated on the very low estimates of value per acre of the Revenue Department, are as follows :—Kharif 2,630,222 acres of crops irrigated of estimated value of Rs. 5,24,03,837 giving a value per acre of Rs. 20.

Rabi acres 1,247,313 valued at Rs. 2,10,21,552 giving a value per acre of Rs. 17. The total under both very heads acres 3,877,535, Rs. 7,34,25,389 and Rs. 19 per acre. The corresponding totals for 1905-06 are—Area acres 3,693,314, estimated value, Rs. 6,96,27,552. Two canals, the Ghar and the Fuleli, irrigated over 400,000 acres each, and the Nara Supply Channel at Rohri provided water for about 650,000 acres in the system of canals on the Eastern Nara including the Jamrao Canal. The Western Nara irrigated over 325,000, the Begari 320,000, and five other Canals irrigated from 100,000 to 180,000 acres each.

A feature of the year was the success of the most recently constructed Canals—the Mahi, Dad, Nasrat and Saftah,—where the area irrigated closely agrees with the area estimated as irrigable.

A comparison of the maximum discharge of some of these canals with the average supply during the inundation season will be interesting and is as follows :—

Name of Canal.	Number of days canal was in flow.	Maximum discharge in cubic feet per second as estimated.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second.
Nara Supply Channel...	.....	20,000	.....
Fuleli	163	10,000	6,542
	182		1,592
Begari	190	6,992	3,026
Desert	120	6,431	3,429
Sukkur	98	3,625	2,434
	42		919
Unharwah	167	3,008	1,478
Dad	121	3,831	3,069
Nasrat	149	2,495	1,772
Mahi	186	1,621	1,621

The average was generally about half the maximum and the period most of the canals flowed was less than six months, yet the keen irrigators of Sind seized the brief opportunity of this favourable inundation to increase their irrigation by 138,103 acres over last year's record figure.

Actual figures showing how irrigation in Sind is increasing are as follows :—

1874-75	1,596,898
1884-85	1,783,173
1894 95	2,635,726
1905-06	3,348,008
1906-07	3,486,111

These figures are exclusive of "dubari," a second crop grown on land where a crop has been reaped.

The water in the Indus river was more than sufficient to have given the canals full supply for 8 to 9 months of the year. The great demand for increased irrigation could be met by the construction of weirs or barrage which would raise the water at low stages of the inundation the few feet required to give full supply to the canals.

Survey and preparation of plans and estimate for such a weir or barrage at Sukkur, and for three great systems of canals, the Eastern, Nara, Rohri-Hyderabad and Right Bank Canal, to command seven million acres of the culturable area of Sind, were started during the year under report.

The duration of maximum flood level was much larger than usual and severely tried the strength of the river embankments which, as explained in the paragraph above, keep the flood waters from submerging the whole of the low ground of Sind. Along the upper length of the Indus, where breaches would be most serious, the banks successfully resisted the strain on them. In Lower Sind, however, breaches, serious in size, occurred on both banks of the river and could not be closed until the flood subsided. The district flooded, however, was sparsely inhabited and the damage caused was small compared with the area flooded. The rapid extension of irrigation in Sind renders protection from floods more necessary than ever, and far more damage could be caused by breaches now than a few years ago.

Nearly all these embankments have been constructed during the past 30 years, and the canal system has grown and extended with them, the canals have been improved and so have the embankments. It is now recognised that the canal systems must be still further improved, extended and barrages provided to give assured supply to the canals and, in the opinion of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, the method of making and maintaining the embankments, which protect the whole of Sind from floods, requires equal attention and improvement. The strain and anxiety thrown on the Irrigation Officers, detailed to watch and endeavour to maintain these embankments during the hottest season of the year is very great and they have to strive against possible disasters, many of which could be prevented by better section of embankments and suitable means of wetting the banks before the flood waters run down on to them.

That the banks in Upper Sind were safely maintained during the long inundation of 1906-07 is greatly to the credit of the officers and staff in charge.

The work of survey and observation of the Indus was systematically continued throughout the year, the course of the stream being surveyed and its changes noted and recorded, the volumes of water discharged throughout the year observed and the silt in suspension measured and calculated. The maximum discharge during the year was measured as 616,580 cubic feet a second. The average discharge during 120 days June to September inclusive was 406,360 cusecs, and the minimum 204,000.

The minimum is far more than all the canals in Sind require but does not give a level high enough to put full supply into the canals.

The minimum during the whole year occurred on the 9th of January and was 32,551 cusecs.

The silt carried by the water varied from a minimum of 100 grains per cubic foot in December to 2,797 grains per cubic foot in September.

These observations of volumes of discharges and quantities of silt are of special interest to the Geologist, for they enable the volume of solid material carried away by a river like the Indus to be calculated and show at what rate land can be built up beneath the sea.

The observations taken show that silt in suspension is not the only material carried out to sea by the river, but that sand is also rolled along the bed in large quantities ; the sand travels down the bed in long slow-moving waves ; and for the same level of water surface the depth of water or area of water-way and discharge vary greatly at different seasons of the year and observations are being taken of the increase and decrease in these areas of waterway below a given plane.

The results of all observations are printed and recorded in the Indus River Commission Records, to which reference must be made for many interesting results which cannot be dealt with in this annual report.

824 miles of river embankment were maintained.
7,212 miles of canals operated.
3,488,111 acres of land irrigated and
32,51,507 Rupees expended on the irrigation work during the year, of which Rs. 28,60,107 were on maintenance and repairs, including Revenue Collection charges.

The year was one of successful irrigation and progress. Further details are given in the reports attached of the Superintending Engineers of Divisions.

REJOICINGS AT LIMBDI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LIMBDI, JULY 19.

TO-DAY being the birth-day anniversary of H. H. the Thakore Saheb, a general holiday was observed throughout the whole of the City. Schools and offices were closed in the morning, sweatmeats were distributed among all the children of the place. A grand Durbar was held at 10 in the morning and Sir Harkisondas Narotamdas of Bombay graced the occasion.

The Durbar Hall was full to over-flowing and this amply testified to the popularity of our new Thakore Saheb. H. H. the Thakore Saheb tries his level best for the amelioration of the condition of Limbdi; and the people, through a representative, expressed themselves highly obliged to His Highness for his various acts of charity and benevolence, viz: making secondary education free, stopping of animal-killing on certain days looked upon as holy by Hindus, and giving every possible encouragement for a sound growth of commerce and industry. H. H. the Thakore Saheb, amidst hearty cheers, responded to this address and said that all that he did was his duty and that he was following in the footsteps of the late Thakore Saheb in doing what he did. He promised to give five scholarships of Rs. 5 each to Girasias studying in any school. To-day the Political Agent Captain Coghill and Mrs. Coghill are expected to come down from Wudhwan to take part in an evening party to be given at night in honour of the occasion. To-morrow morning a prize distribution gathering will be held in the High School, and Mrs. Coghill has kindly consented to distribute prizes to boys and girls.

THE total traffic earnings of Burma Railways for the half-year ended the 30th June were Rs. 1,09,17,352, an increase of Rs. 16,11,189 over the total earnings in the corresponding half of last year.

OLD SOLDIERS HAPPY.
Some Old "Vets" Who Were in Trouble for
YEARS NOW GET RELIEF.

Veterans of the war are often victims of terrible stomach and bowel troubles. The life they lead and the food they ate left many of them in a state of chronic debility, especially of their digestive apparatus.

Quite a number of them of this vicinity have recently been using Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls after each meal with the result that their old troubles have vanished. They report that they can now eat food which they did not dare to touch for years. They have no distress, after eating, and no ill-effects are produced. Their digestion is good, they feel better than they have felt for a long, long time. Some of those who had gotten very thin, have gained in weight steadily since starting to take this remedy. It goes without saying that they are very happy.

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls are a powerful, tonic, appetizer, digestive, red-blood maker, flesh builder and general strengthener for the whole physical system. It is very useful in all run-down conditions or during convalescing after illness.

Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., 155 B. G., Market, Bombay, No. 2.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 20.

The shallow depression in Chota Nagpur yesterday, has again drifted in a West North-Westerly direction and is now lying over the South United Provinces. It has caused the trough of low pressure to move further out from the hills, thus permitting the Bay Monsoon to extend up the Gangetic plain, in the Eastern Districts in which light rain has fallen.

The Bay current continues to give nearly general rain in Lower Burma, Bengal, Orissa and Chota Nagpur, but in Eastern Bengal and Assam very little rain has fallen.

Under the influence of the shallow depression in the Gangetic plain, the Arabian Sea current has given moderately heavy rain in East Central India and the South-West United Provinces. It has also been nearly general in the North-West United Provinces, Rajputana, West Central India and on the West Coast of the Peninsula and local in East and North Punjab, East Gujarat and the Central Provinces.

The principal rainfall amounts are :—Mergui, Moulmein and Akyab, four inches ; Tavoy, three inches ; False Point one and a half inches ; Lucknow, Roorki and Chakrata, half an inch ; Jhansi and Nowgong, two inches ; Sutna, Pendra and Agra, three inches ; Delhi, one and a half inches ; Sirsa, one inch ; Mount Abu four inches ; Neemuch, one and a half inches ; Karwar five inches ; Marmagoa, Mangalore and Calcutta, two inches ; Mercara three inches.

Skies are lightly clouded in Upper India and moderately to heavily clouded in the rest of the country ; humidity and temperature are generally normal.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma, Central India, the Central Provinces and on the West Coast of the Peninsula and local rain in North-East India, the United Provinces and Rajputana ; also a few falls in the Punjab, and Gujarat.

BUMPER CROPS EXPECTED.

SIMLA, JULY 20.

Although the prices of food grains are still high it is now generally believed that the famine is at an end, sowings over the whole of Northern India being on a wide scale and prospects so promising that, given ordinary weather next month, a bumper harvest may be hoped for.

WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Scindia," Captain Chidley, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein reports having experienced from Moulmein to Rangoon and Andaman Island heavy rain, moderate to fresh S.-W. wind and moderate sea, thence to Cuddalore and Colombo fine weather, light to moderate south-westerly winds and slight to moderate sea, and from Cape Comorin strong monsoon heavy rain and very high sea

The Anchor Line steamer "Britannia," Captain Garrick, which arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Liverpool met with very strong monsoon.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 20th July 1908 was 29·689 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 8 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the hight of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Esplanade In Cts	Byculla In Cts	Fort In Cts	Colaba. In Cts
Previously registered	43·25	41·39	40·14	31·33
Monday, 20th July 1908.....	0·11	0·25	0·30	0·12
Total.....	43·36	41·64	40·44	31·45
Up to same date last year...	43·83	47·07	46·41	53·41

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

July 20.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours. In. cts.	Total to date. In. cts.	Corpdg. Total 1906. In. cts.	Corpdg Total. 1907. In. cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·11	38·74	20·86	44·17

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 20TH JULY.

Amritsar.— Weather unsettled. Cotton plants want fine weather. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable.

Hansi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Crop prospects generally good.

Mooltan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Kharif crop prospects generally good.

Delhi.—Showery. All crops doing well.

Agra.—Break needed generally. Cotton prospects generally good.

Cawnpore.—Cotton crop accounts satisfactory. Food-grains doing well.

Beawar.—Looks like rain. Cotton sowing making good progress. Food grains sowing has made fair progress.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing.

Khamgaon.—Looks like rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing.

Dhulia.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton crop making good progress. Food-grains doing well.

Jalgaon.—Looks like rain. Break needed generally Cotton plants want fine weather. Food-grains sowing has mad fair progress.

Broach.—Continues cloudy, with slight drizzle.

Viramgam.—Showery. Break needed generally.

Wadhwan.—Showery. Continues cloudy. Cotton plants flourishing and healthy.

Dholera.—Cloudy, but no rain.

Bhavnagar.—Showery. Break needed generally. Cotton plants want fine weather. Sowing operations not completed yet.

Barsi.—Cloudy, but no rain.

Sholapur.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally.

Hubli.—Cloudy, but no rain. Sufficient rain fallen generally to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 20TH JULY 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 20th July, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Delhi reports 1·45 inches of rain and Sirsa 1·06 inches. Skies are heavily overcast in the east and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is low in the extreme north during the day and at Delhi at night. Winds are south-easterly in the eastern districts but northerly winds or calms prevail over the rest of the division.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general rain has been received ; Allahabad has had 0.20 inch, Agra 3.02 inches and Jhansi 1.75 inches. Skies are heavily clouded in the area of rainfall and lightly to moderately so elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is normal. Winds are north-westerly at Agra and easterly over the rest of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur records 0.46 inch of rain and Kotah a light fall. Cloud has increased in Rajputana and skies are moderately to heavily clouded there as well as in Upper Sind but are clear at Karachi. Humidity is normal and temperature is generally below the average during the day and normal at night. Winds are north-easterly at Jaipur and south-easterly at Jacoba bad but elsewhere they are westerly or south-westerly.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rain has fallen ; chief amounts being Neemuch 1·29 inches and Surat 0·39 inch. Skies are generally heavily clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture and temperature is normal except for a defect during the day at a few stations. Winds are south-westerly.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general, the largest amounts being Jubbulpore 0·78 inch, Saugor 0·30 inch, Akola 0·57 inch and Raipur 0·58 inch. Cloud has decreased in Berar and is only moderate there but elsewhere skies remain heavily overcast. Humidity is normal or in defect in the south and normal or in excess in the north. Temperature is equal to the average, Winds are south-westerly or westerly.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general. Bombay records 0·12 inch, Ratnagiri 0·63 inch Mormugao 1·94 inches and Karwar 5.44 inches. Cloud has decreased at Karwar and is only moderate there but elsewhere skies are heavily clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air and temperature is normal. Winds are southerly at Karwar and westerly at the other stations.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum records 0·20 inch of rain. Skies are now heavily clouded only at a few stations and moderately so elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are normal. Winds are south-westerly.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been general on the West Coast and been heavier than yesterday in the south Konkan. The depression from the Bay is now to the east of the reporting area but has begun to affect the pressure in the east Central Provinces ; the rainfall at Jubblepore and Saugor is also heavier.

Pressure is relatively low at Bombay and Ratnagiri and this fact taken with the rough seas and northerly winds on the Malabar Coast and the southerly wind at Karwar seems to indicate that weather is slightly unsettled to the west of Ratnagiri.

Nearly general rain is probable on the West Coast, Gujarat and Kathiawar and the Central Provinces. A few falls may occur in the Deccan and Rajputana.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended in Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (19th).....	91·1	86·1	...	0·00
Jask	91·3	84·8	...	0·00
Muskat (19th).....	91·2	86·1	...	0·00
Multan.....	104·8	85·0	...	3·33
Rawalpindi	89·9	76·8	0·06	14·79
Lahore	98·9	79·2	...	5·31
Sirsa.....	101·3	77·6	1·06	10·72
Ambala	?	?	0·02	3·28
Delhi	94·7	75·2	1·45	9·15
Agra.....	93·5	75·0	3·02	14·92
Mahpuri.....	93·8	?	0·02	7·86
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CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

INDIAN PROGRESS.

The "Pioneer":—Once every year the India Office delivers itself of a portentous looking blue volume entitled "Statement exhibiting the moral and material progress and condition of India." Once every year the curious may dip into that volume and extract what information they may about the great dependency. If they come away from its perusal more mystified than they were ever before that is perhaps because they cannot enter into the spirit of the thing. The "masters of me and you" have ordained that once every year they shall be given all the facts that it is possible to give them "for the better government of India;" and the facts are laboriously extracted from all the Indian blue-books and laid before Parliament annually for its edification. And India goes on being governed almost as it would be if there were no Parliament at all. "Almost," we say with a purpose, for there are the "simpletons," of course, to be taken into accounts, the men who harry a Secretary of State till he is driven to doubt whether a democracy is fit after all to govern an Empire. Is it for these one wonders that the "report of reports" has come to be written? May be in process of time our "simpletons" will acquire a taste for hard facts just as donkeys have learnt to take to thistles. For the moment unhappily they display no such disposition, and so the annual statement is laid on the table and then one the shelf. The result altogether is not surprising. No volume was ever more impressive in title and less impressive in contents than this annual statement of Indian moral and material progress. Figures abound in rich profusion, but only to provoke the same questionings as Mr. Kruger's little bill. Did the odd half-penny stand for moral or material damage; does the increase of 0000001 per cent. in the consumption of paper in one corner of India make for moral or material progress? Who knows and who shall tell? Like Pilate, the busy Parliamentarian is not likely to stay for an answer. For India the statement has even less interest than it has for England. It deals with an official year that has close 14 or 15 months ago, and its facts are derived from blue-books that have been considered already in detail and have long been out of date. There is nothing to show that the author has any nearer acquaintance with India than is possible to obtain by residence at Whitehall; there is no probing for causes and effects; no attempt at comparisons; no endeavour to draw lessons from success here or failure there; no suggestion whatsoever of developments ahead. Thus in the section dealing with literature during 1906-7 we may read of "the expression of a desire for increased political power and industrial development" in Bengal and of a taste for religious subjects in the Punjab, but we may search the volume in vain for any explanation of the compaign of "Swaraj" and sedition, and of the riots that were to come. The statement, in short, with the one single exception perhaps of the Municipal section, where a few vague generalisations are hazarded, is a strangely colourless production. In an age of strenuous reform the evil naturally calls for a remedy. Surely some may ask, there is work here and to spare for those ex-Viceroys whose restless spirits cry out against their lack of employment? So might the book be a living breathing thing with an interest for all and a more intelligible record than at present of which it pretends to be. There would, however, be a temptation, we fear, to keep off the text; and after all may not the framers of Act 21 and 22 Victoria "for the better Government of India," which prescribes this annual statement, have cynically anticipated the result that the "masters" would be too weary with their reading to have energy to devote themselves to what Lord Morley calls the "special" subject of India?

LARGE WARSHIPS.

The "Pioneer":—The trial and commissioning of the "Indomitable" and "Inflexible" have excited even more interest in naval circles at home than did the appearance of the "Dreadnought"; for whatever opinions are held—and these differ considerably—as to the wisdom of the policy that led to the construction of the battle cruiser, no one can deny that they are the most remarkable warships afloat at present. In size and armament they stand far above all their predecessors and, as they have proved their capacity for steaming at 26 knots for six hours and have actually made 27, the installation of turbine propulsion must be regarded as being as successful in their case as in the ocean liners "Lusitania" and "Mauretania." For the present they stand alone, for the Japanese "A" and "B" cruisers and the much advertised German "F" and "G" are still under construction. Opinions, as we have said, very much as to the strategical value of these great ships; there are those who frankly consider them as lightly protected but very fast battleships, and who point to the method of employment of the Japanese armoured cruisers at the battle of Tsushima as proving how valuable such vessel can be in a general action; on the other hand many authorities consider a cruiser, however fast and well armed, which costs almost as much as a "Dreadnought," is not worth constructing, having regard to the protection, i. e., the 7-inch belt she carries. It is argued that she could not fight in a line with modern battleships, and that, on the other hand, a cruiser carrying eight 12-inch guns would be thrown away on commerce destruction or even on scouting. Every ship is a compromise, even though she be an "Indomitable"; and, as long as there are German "Scharnhorsts," there appears to be ample justification for the construction of British cruisers capable of dealing with them. It was probably never intended that an "Indomitable" should engage one of the new German battleships, the "Nassau" for example; but the mere presence of a division of "Indomitable" in an action would greatly hamper the movements of the "Scharnhorst, to say nothing of the ordinary protected cruisers in an opposing fleet. These ships however, are likely to prove expensive additions to the fleet if only on account of the difficulty of docking them. In Portsmouth there are only two docks capable of accommodating them and their advent accentuates our present terrible lack in this respect, which must be felt increasingly as the later "Dreadnoughts" pass into the service. It may be that, having compelled our rival to embark on an armoured cruiser programme, we shall rest content with our "Indomitables"; but as Germany apparently intends to build 19,000 ton cruisers in reply it is scarcely probable that we have reached finality even in this hybrid class.

THE VAPOUR PRESERVATION OF FOOD.

The "Times of Ceylon":—A new scientific process is described in the lattest number of "Chamber's Journal," and should be introduced into Colombo without delay. It is asserted that M. Isidore Blislaire, the eminent scintific chemist of Brussels, has now perfected his discovery of three years ago, whereby perishable foods can be kept an indefinite period by a simpler, cheaper, and more effective process than by refrigeration. For a small kitchen the receptacle would resemble the ice-box which it supplants. The process is simplicity itself. The comestible is inserted in an airtight chamber, into which is passed the vapour from a secretly-prepared mixture, and the food is immersed in this atmosphere for a certain period. The surface of the edible becomes coated with an invisible film or sheathing, penetrating to a slight depth from the surface, of the gas which effectually preserves the article from the oxidisation of the air, and thus arrests putrefaction. On being withdrawn from the chamber the article of food can be exposed to the ordinary atmosphere for almost an indefinite period without any apprehensions concerning its wholesomeness and purity, as the gas-deposit upon the surface does not evaporate until brought into contact with heat. When the edible is placed in the oven or boiled upon the fire the gas is liberated, leaving the article precisely in the same condition as it was before treatment. No traces of the vapour can be detected either by the palate or smell. The tablets themselves are composed of some ten ingredients. They are white in colour, about the size of a sixpence, and approximately four times as thick. When brought into contact with a temperature of about one hundred and seventy degrees Fahrenheit the pastille dissolves in the form of a transparent vapour, and leaves only the slightest perceptible residue behind. The process is fundamentally the same whether used in conjunction with the small airtight chamber adaptable to the small house or the large chamber designed for service on board ship or in stores. In the first case the plant comprises a small wooden or metal cupboard fitted with an airtight door, and not unlike the ordinary gas cooking-stove in general appearance. At one side in the bottom is a small orifice communicating with a smaller receptacle in which the pastilles are inserted. Beneath this is placed a small spirit-lamp, the heat from which causes the pastille to evaporate, the vapour passing into the cupboard. In a quarter of an hour the articles of food can be placed in the larder. Thus to the householder the process affords a complete and cheap solution of the problem of keeping perishable foods, such as butter, meat, poultry, fish, eggs, and milk, for an indefinite period. After being sterilised they will retain their purity and full flavour for weeks without the slightest deteriotion. Moreover, the casbon is an excellent germicide, and meat so treated is immune from the ravages of flies and insects; and the cost averages about one penny every time the sterilising apparatus is used. By the same means a great deal can be accomplished in ensuring the purity of milk-supply. Though this liquid dietetic is probably the most susceptible to contamination and the growth of harmful organisms, it can be treated as easily as meat or fish. A special type of apparatus is employed, consisting of a cylindrical chamber containing the carbon vapour, with a funnel at the top and a raceiver at the bottom. The chamber is first charged with the carbon atmospere, and then the milk is quickly passed through in the form of a spray, only being in contact with the vapour for the fraction of a second, during which time, however, owing to the magnetic qualities of the milk, sufficient carbon is taken up to render it perfectly sterile. Milk so treated is rendered germ-proof for a prolonged period irrespective of climatic conditions; yet at the same time the proportion of carbon vapour absorbed is so slight—chemical analysis shows about one part of carbon to one hundred thousand parts of milk—as to be tasteless, while at the same time the inner constitution of the milk is in no wise changed. The process has also been recently adapted for the sterilising of linen in hospitals, and several institutions are adopting the system. As the process is much easier and more expeditious than the fumigating processes in vogue it should be tested, and be soon installed, in our chief hospitals, and for use in connection with linen from ships placed in quarantine in our harbour. Once acquired the apparatus is everlasting. To show that we are not romancing we append an extract from the duly authenticated magazine article with which we have been dealing and this it itself promises a further revolution in our import trade with Australia and Europe, and, we trust, in our export fruit trade:—

To those engaged in the export trade of perishable foods the process promises to effect a revolution. It is simpler and easier to carry out than refrigeration, while it is far more effective; also, it is considerably cheaper, the cost averaging only a few shillings per ton. It also enables the reprehensible practice of treating meat with boracic and salicylic acids or other preserving chemicals to be dispensed with. That the process has great possibilities in this connection is evident from the fact that it is already in operation by one or two importing firms in England, while experiments upon a more elaborate scale are in contemplation in regard to the South American and Australasian oversea meat traffic.

THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT.

The "Madras Mail":—The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. Srinivasier, Inspector-General of Registration, has submitted to the Government of Madras another interesting Report on the working of the Indian Companies Act in this Presidency for the year 1907-08, from which we learn that the aggregate number of Companies registered during this period was 180, as against 240 in the previous year. Of these 67 were limited by shares and 113 by guarantee, as against 112 Companies limited by shares and 128 limited by guarantee in the previous year. The decline occurred chiefly in the number of Provident Societies registered during the year. At the end of the year the total number of registered Companies working was 963 as against 1,064 at the end of 1906-07. A classification of the 67 Joint Stock Companies registered during the year gives room for hope that industrial enterprise is growing at the expense of that speculative and iliegitimate enterprise, with regard to which the facts and figures in this Report have, in the immediate past, been so eloquent. Trading concerns, mills and presses and tea and planting Companies all show a considerable increase, while Banking and Loan and Insurance Companies show a large decrease on the figures of the preceding year. This, as the Inspector-General points out, is by no means a matter for regret, as the large majority of these so-called Joint Stock Companies are of the mischievous Provident Fund type, the capital being largely intangible. Of the industrial concerns started during the year the most important was the Bobbili Mining Co. (Ltd.)), with a nominal capital of Rs. 10 lakhs and a paid-up capital of Rs. 6 3/4 lakhs. Another noticeable feature of the year's industrial development was the number of Companies formed to encourage Indian manufactures and the sale of Swadeshi goods.

The rest of the Report deals more or less with the routine work of the Department and calls for little notice. It will be remembered, however, that a few years ago, that there was a sudden increase in the number of Insurance Companies registered under the Act, and this was followed by an access of grave crime in certain parts of the country, especially the Northern Circars. The connection between this crime and the bogus Insurance Companies was demonstrated at length in these columns at the time and was susequently dealt with in the last Report of the Inspector-General, who was asked by Government to submit a special Report on the working of these Insurance and Provident Societies This Report was submitted as long ago as last December, but is still under consideration. We may take it, however, that the prominence given to this very undesirable form of enterprise has had the desired result shown in the decreasing figures referred to above.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting-teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. Its toothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers every where.

STEAM AND THE SAILOR.

The Position of the Present Engineer Officer.

Lord Selborne, in his Memorandum of December, 1902, the document in which the new scheme of naval training was promulgated, deals with the question of the existing engineer officer thus:—

"The Board are confident that the Naval engineer officer of the future will maintain to the full the high traditions of the present engineer branch; but they feel that this scheme would not be complete if it did not include changes designed to harmonise as far as possible the position of the present officers of the Engineer branch with the spirit of the future organization.

And, writes Gerard Fiennes in the "Pall-Mall," then the First Lord goes on to describe the composite titles it was proposed to give to the engineer officers during the transition period, to promise that the age at which the various steps in rank might be obtained should be assimilated to those which obtain in the line, and to promulgate a scale of increased pay. But he proceeds:—

No change will be made in their (the engineers') uniform, or in the regulations which define their duties or in the provisions of the Naval Discipline Act. The Board have given their most careful and earnest consideration to all the suggestions which have been made from a variety of quarters for further changes affecting the present engineer officers. The decision at which they have arrived is, they are convinced, that most conducive to the interests of the service as a whole.

So far as a civilian has a right to judge about a difficult professional question, it seems beyond doubt that the Board took the right decision at the time. In view of the violent partisanship which has since exhibited itself, it is clear that the sudden change in the status and authority of so large a body of officers, many of them of long service and high professional rank, would have been bound to have created friction if hurried on before men's minds had grown accustomed to the idea. The case for the engineers, however, was misunderstood and mishandled. Perhaps the misunderstanding was the natural result of the mishandling.

Not only civilians who write on naval matters, but naval men themselves, exhibit an inconvenient looseness in their use of terms. Truth to tell, it is by no means always easy to express oneself without circumlocution in terms which shall be accurate and shall not carry confusion into the public mind. The chief stumbling-block is to be found in the word "executive." We are wont to speak of the military branch of the sea-service as the "executive" branch, and its members as "executive" officers. We describe (quite wrongly the "curl" on the sleeve as the badge of "executive" authority; and most misleading of all, some have defined the executive power as the power to order punishment.

In point of fact, there is one executive officer, and only one, in any of his Majesty's ships—the commander, whose business it is to give effect to orders of the captain, who stands alone and unapproached as the sole source of authority. The "curl" is the symbol of ability to navigate and manœuvre the ship, and only of military command, because hitherto military command has been restricted to those so qualified. The power to punish resides in the captain alone, and is by him usually, but not invariably, delegated to the commander, his executive officer, so far as minor offences are concerned.

The contention sometimes put forward on behalf of the engineer officers that the engineer-commander should wield over the stoker complement the same executive power that the commander wields over the whole ship's company by delegation from the captain is, of course, utterly untenable. Proverbially,

TWO KINGS OF BRENTFORD

cannot sit on one throne. But it is equally unsound to contend, now that the motive power of the ship is inside and not outside the hull, that the officer of the watch on deck must have complete control over the men employed in all parts of her. The logic of fact is opposed to any such contention. The officer of the watch has not, and cannot have, control over duties so exacting, carried out in regions so remote from his ken. When the Osborne-trained officers reach lieutenant's rank, and the "salt-horse" gentleman comes to keep watch in the engine-room or on deck indifferently, while the specialist engineer becomes lieutenant (E.), as the gunnery, torpedo, and navigating officers are respectively lieutenants (G), (T), and (N), by an inevitable process of evolution the watch in the engine-room and the watch on deck will become separate, the watch-keeper in either case possessing an independent power to put a defaulter in the report.

If this be so, it seems to follow naturally that so many of the old engineering branch as remain afloat at that date cannot remain unclothed with an authority wielded by their juniors. It is not, of course, contended that the present engineer officers are capable of taking charge of the deck. Lack of training forbids. But the fact that, despite the inferiority of status under which they have lain up to the present, their opponents can point to the discipline maintained below as proof that no alteration is required, affords the best of reasons for crediting them with aptitude for command, and that is the root of the matter. As regards the "curl" it is of no great consequence perhaps. But since the lack of it has come to limply the

ABSENCE OF MILITARY AUTHORITY,

it seems that an order that the remnant of the present engineer officers should wear it would be the most effective way of demonstrating that the inferiority of status has been removed.

Be it remembered always that the object to be aimed at is unity. When the present engineer officers have passed, in the natural course of events, out of the service, unification will come about automatically. But Armageddon may have come first. The point is to obtain as complete unification as possible at once. This can be as little accomplished by conceding the demand of the engineer officers—or of some of them—for complete control of the personnel of their department at all times and in all places as by refusing them the control over all men working under their direction which they so reasonably demand. To make my meaning plain by an instance: it is at least as unreasonable to demand that the officer of the watch shall report a stoker who comes on board drunk to the engineer-commander as to compel the engineer-lieutenant on watch below to report a recalcitrant blue-jacket doing temporary duty in the stoke-hold to the bridge. If it be once made clear that the officers of either department should have control over all men who are working under their orders, or who bring themselves into conflict with authority within their respective spheres of influence, no matter to what branch of the service they belong, then I believe, many prejudices will disappear, and the rough places of the road through the transition stage be made plain.

But it is unfortunately the case that the engineers in the demands they put forward, always seem moved by the desire to keep themselves a peculiar people. In a "Statement of the disabilities under which the engineer officers of his Majesty's Navy labour, which they consider ought to be removed in order to render their department efficient," a document dated 1906, I find the following points urged, among others: (1) That engineer officers are not allowed to sit on courts-martial when an officer or man of their department is being tried for a technical offence; (2) That there is no engineer officer on the Board of Admiralty; (3) That the engineer officer is not allowed to sign his own reports on technical subjects, a disability which the branch feel "is demoralising to its officers, and is clearly a disability which ought to be removed."

The language in which the first point is stated leaves the meaning somewhat obscure. At first sight it reads as if engineer officers were debarred from sitting on a court-material only when an officer or man of their own department is on trial and perhaps only then if the offence is a technical one. But, of course, engineer officers are debarred from sitting on any courts-martial, because they have not the military status.

THE PROPER DEMAND FOR REDRESS,

therefore, is that they should become eligible to sit on all courts-martial. It is a blunder of the first magnitude to confine their demand to cases in, which men of their own department are on trial.

It has often been suggested that, in view of the importance assumed by questions of coal supply and fuel-endurance in modern naval strategy, a "Coal Lord" should be added to the Board of Admiralty from the ranks of the engineer officers. The proposal has something to recommend it. But the presence of an engineer officer on the Board as the special representative of his branch of the service in undesirable. The demand is, in its essence, fissiparous.

The third point is of a highly technical natnre, and, once more, the point of the engineers' case is obscured by ambiguity of language. Is the engineer officer under some special disability in this matter of signing reports? Does his position differ, for instance, from that of the doctor or of the major of Marines? If so, the case for amendment arises. But if, as I believe to be the case, and as common sense suggests, his reports are treated like all other reports, and signed by the captain, then the demand of the engineers involves an inadmissable attempt to segregate their own department.

Other points there are in which the engineers can plead much better justification for their demands, such as the right to choose numbered cabins in order of seniority instead of after the military branch have taken their pick. But these will necessarily settle themselves when the military status is accorded. Nor is it necessary to deal at length with the charge that the Admiralty have broken faith by delaying the acceleration of promotion and the improvements in pay promised by Lord Selborne in his memorandum of December, 1902. The fact has been admitted, and, at any rate, partial reparation made. A new order has recently been issued which facilitates the retirement of many of the older men on equitable terms, and there can be little doubt that those who remain will be put on a footing of equality with the newcomers by giving them the military status and ranking them as specialist officers, thereby getting over the watch-keeping difficulty. In this way the first great step towards the complete unification of the personnel of the Navy will reach fulfilment.

The changes affecting the warrant officers and men must be separately discussed.

THE POLICE VINDICATED.

The Metropolitan Police Force, consisting of 17,000 men, has been vindicated in a remarkable way by the Royal Commission which was appointed in 1906, and which has just reported in a book of 460 pages.

The Commission was appointed to "inquire into and report on the duties of the Metropolitan Police in dealing with cases of drunkenness, disorder, and solicitation in the streets, and the manner in which those duties are discharged."

THE COMMISSION'S CONCLUSIONS.

Here are the definite conclusions to which the Commission has come:

"(1) We think the discipline of the force is well maintained.

"(2) The general arrangements for the maintenance of order and for the prevention of offences in the streets, and for the apprehension and punishment of offenders, are excellent, and are carried out almost invariably in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

"(3). The Metropolitan Police Force is entitled to the confidence of all classes of the community.

"The statistical evidence which we have obtained seems to us to afford satisfactory proof that instances of positive misconduct on the part of police-constables are, when one considers the immense number of cases with which they have to deal, so comparatively rare as to give no cause for disquietude."

COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE POLICE.

After their appointment the Commission received 300 definite complaints from the general public of which ninety-nine made specific accusations against the police. A prolonged and exhaustive investigation was made; these charges generally related to (1) the fact of the arrest itself being unjustified; (2) the manner in which the prisoner was apprehended and his treatment on the way to the station; (3) the proceedings in the charge-room; (4) his treatment at the station; (5) the conduct of the case by the police in the court.

The Commissioners submit that they have no ground whatever for inferring that wrongful arrests are frequent and that they cannot see why there should be any disposition on the part of an ordinary constable to effect an unnecessary arrest. On the other hand, they had no complaints from any quarter "that constables, either from timidity or laziness or indisposition to take upon themselves the burden of prosecution, neglect their duties and abstain from effecting arrests where it may be necessary to do so in the interests of public order."

In short, the Commissioners deem themselves safe in saying that

"Upon the whole, the Metropolitan Police steer with remark able skill for the middle line between fussy and over-zealous intervention on the one hand, and timid or negligent inactivity on the other."

SAFEGUARDS AGAINST ARREST.

After discussing the checks upon police action, the report goes on to deal with the various points upon which complaints were made. The Commissioners hold that there are ample safeguards against unnecessary arrest, and they have "no reason for thinking that the police effect arrests with unnecessary violence." Their conclusion under this head is

"That the Metropolitan Police, as a rule, arrest and take their prisoners to the police-station in accordance with the spirit and letter of their instructions, and that the instances in which unnecessary pain is inflicted are extremely rare."

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP", which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin" Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocery, etc.

FROM GENERATION TO GENERATION.

The Chief End of Man and Woman.

Dr. G. Stanley Hall, President of Clark University, has a valuable article in the "American Magazine." He says:

"In nearly every country of Europe, even the most prolific, like England and Germany, the birth-rate has begun to decline and in several now barely exceeds the rate of death. This stern fact, in countries where men were never so wanted for armies, industries, and colonies, has made a new and grave situation, which is aggravated in several lands by the great and growing tide of emigration, especially to both the Americas.

THE SPECTRE OF MALTHUS.

"The old spectre conjured up by Malthus, of a teeming increase of population likely to exceed the means of sustenance and crowding the earth, has faded, and statesmen are now realising that in the heated struggle for international supremacy the ultimate victory will rest with that race or nation that is most fecund, so that progressive sterility means national decline. We can improve crops and our breeds of live stock and cause them to multiply almost indefinitely, but before the corresponding human problems we are still, in large measure, both ignorant and powerless. No animal is thoroughly domesticated until it breeds well in captivity, and so, if civilisation is man's domestication of himself, this has not yet been entirely successful or adjusted to his nature and needs.

IMPORTANT NEW PROBLEMS.

"In view of this situation, we have within recent years many new societies, archieves, special monographs, much legislation passed and still more planned, to the end of understanding better and of meeting more successfully these new problems. There are also dramas, novels, and sometimes radical propositions concerning marriage and the family, new ethical theories touching sex, some dreamy and speculative and others more or less scientific. A few startling and drastic reforms have been suggested and other few laboured investigations undertaken that shed new light on dark aspects of this myriad-sided problem. In this country alone there are nearly a score of societies and movements against vice or efforts to reform sex relations, not only without but within marriage. Thus the old reticence and prudery has been flung to the winds, and churches, women's clubs, magazines, and educational institutions and parents are all seeking the plain truth and feeling the need for themselves and younger people of knowledge concerning topics once veiled, if not entirely tabooed. In a single article I can only touch upon a few salient and practical aspects of a theme which, vast as it is, is itself only part of a yet vaster one.

THE INTEREST OF POSTERITY.

"The 1,500,000,000 people, more or less, alive on the earth to-day are but a mere handful compared with the countless generations who are to proceed from their loins in the future. All posterity now slumbers in our bodies, as we did in those of our ancesters. They demand of us the supreme right and blessing not only of being born, but of being well born, and they will have only curses for us if they awaken into life handicaped by our errors. Their interests should dominate all our lives, and we should live for our children, for our duty of all duties is not only to keep the life torch burning, but to brighten it a little if possible as it is passed along to our children's children.

"Indeed, from the point of view of the new biological ethics, this is the chief end of man and woman, the highest test of their virtue. Every human institution, home, school, state, church, and all the rest, exists, primarily in order to bring children and youth on and up to their highest possible maturity of body and soul. The value, not only of all institutions, but of art, science, literature, culture, and civilisation itself, is ultimately measured and graded by how much they contribute to this end.

MORTGAGING POSTERITY.

"Now the exceptional aspect of man, wherein he differs from all animals, is the development of a function which is no longer limited to certain seasons. Man alone is prone to mortgage posterity by consuming in his own self-gratification energies that belong to the future. Our life is thus like a richly-laden ship of which we were intended to be simply the steersman, with the sole duty of navigating our bark from the last generation safely on to the next, while selfish indulgence, which is the only sin, has broken into the hold and looted the cargo to the loss of the consignees, our children. Like fire, this instinct is a good servant, but a dreadful master. And how few are they to-day entirely unscathed.

"Divorce, race suicide, declining birth-rate greatest of all in this country for the native-born population—these are a few of the salient outcrops, of the one great fact of abnormality of this function which some anthropologists now think may soon mark in the nations of to-day the same stage of race decay as began the decline and fall of the great nations of old. And so, having learned much within recent years, we can and for our protection we ought to begin to take a broader comparative view of it from its origin up to the highest animals, including man.

SEX DISTINCTION.

"It is plain that sex distinctions should be pushed to their uttermost and training and education should do all they can to make young men more manly and young women more womanly. Each sex contains germs of about all that is in the other, and recent studies in the field both of biology and of abnormal psychology which can hardly be mentioned here show how very difficult, especially for girls are the last stages of ascent up to the lofty plateau of complete and ideal womanhood which relatively few attain while an apparently ever larger proportion live out their lives on lower levels of maturity.

ONE CHILD SYSTEM.

"Husbands as well as wives are too often prone to shirk the duty of parenthood, which is as much due to the State as that of paying taxes or fighting for the country's life if it is threatened by a foreign foe. Love of selfish pleasure, doubt on the part of each mate of their own or the other's ability to perform successfully all the duties of parenthood, distaste for the expense, trouble, self-denial, and confinement are causes it is impossible to appraise in their relative importance. Here, too, we must place 'the one child system' or the ideal of one or two children only under which parents often seek to atone for the shortcomings of their powers of heredity or of nature by nurture, i.e., lavishing excessive care upon their few children, who would be better off with more neglect. Careful studies have shown that only children are, on the average, distinctly inferior physically, mentally, and morally, to those with several brothers and sisters, and an ounce of heredity is worth a hundredweight of culture."

FRAU RAPPAPORT, of Wahring, Bohemia, and her two daughters attempted to commit suicide because the local newspaper had hinted, not only that they were extravagant in dress, but that they dressed with bad taste.

Too Old at 40

HOW YOUTHFUL APPEARANCE MAY BE RETAINED.

Exceptional Opportunities for our Readers.

What is the cry that now goes up, that now rings from one end of the land to the other, which is shouted demonstratively by employers and wailed in melancholy fashion by employes. Nothing less than "Too old at forty." And in nowise is this manifested more greatly than in the increasing baldness and greyness which has afflicted humanity.

Take a hundred typical men and women of to-day, and what do you find—that nine-tenths of these will show an alarming and significant extent of hair weakness and deterioration!

Have you ever given a thought to the important fact that all such hair weakness finds a responsive and echoing counterpart in the features. That the lack of nutrition and virility which saps the hair growth has a parallel influence on the lines and looks of the face.

Take your typical bald-headed man—he has generally furrowed cheeks and brows! Take your typical hair-weakened woman—she shows more wrinkles and marks of age on her face than does her sister whose hair is full and natural.

Typical case where a course of Harlene hair treatment is necessary.

Typical case where a course of Harlene hair treatment is necessary.

Is there a "way out"? Most undoubtedly; and that "way out" is now being placed prominently before the British Public, for the proprietors of Edwards "Harlene," the most renowned, powerful, and celebrated hair restorer and stimulant ever produced—not only assert that in "Harlene" will be found the means of transforming weak, disordered, stagnant, hair growth into activity and health, but they back this assertion by offering a special gift bottle of this great hair-specific to everyone who acknowledges the need for such help, for the purpose of a personal test.

Dignitaries from Royalty downwards have expressed their admiration of the efficacy of "Harlene," and the perusal of the list of well-known names who have endorsed its claims places it on a pedestal far above all other preparations.

Have you not the highest interest in your personal appearance? Examine yourself, and see if the fault is not in your hair. That is the "weakness," and in this free offer is indicated the "way out."

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Please forward me, as per your offer mentioned above, the special gift bottle of "Harlene" necessary for the one week's free personal test to which the article refers. I enclose three penny stamps to cover postage. Mention name of paper.

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R. G. ABBOTT, Acting Resident Secretary.

A MATRON of the Y.W.C.A. HOME

Neuritis, Lassitude, Neuralgia—

Almost everyone has known that feeling of relief and thankfulness when they have found someone who could be *'depended upon'* without doubt or disappointment, whose word can be accepted unquestionably—well that is what the writers of these letters are, men and women who are to be *'depended upon.'* A wide and practical experience makes such statements, for instance, as those of Miss Morris, who is matron of a Young Woman's Christian Association Home, worthy of the closest attention, for, knowing how greatly girls and young women workers suffer from Neuritis (nervous exhaustion), she positively affirms that Phosferine may be absolutely *'depended upon'* to speedily dispel the disorder, and restore the flagging health. Miss Morris *knows* how unfailingly Phosferine has given the energy and vitality which has made work easy and profitable to her young girl charges, and in her own case she found that Phosferine thoroughly expelled Neuralgia, Lassitude, and other nerve pains, and considers her present vigorous health is entirely due to the energising and recuperative properties of the famous nerve tonic.

Quite Gone,

Miss I. M. Morris, Matron, Y.W.C.A., Home, 2, Poplar Walk, Croydon, writes:—"There is nothing in my estimation approaches Phosferine as an unfailing restorer of flagging health. In my experience I have found it so great a help that I cannot tell you half the good it has done, nor the number of young lives it has brightened, that had previously been subject to these terrible nerve complaints—Neuritis and Neurasthenia. The personal benefit I obtained from its use in these distressing affections was surprising, and now I always have a 4/6 bottle handy, as amongst so many hard working girls (our boarders being mostly clerks and teachers) it is a boon to know of something that will quickly restore vitality and give back to the pain-racked workers renewed energy and efficiency, which is so essential to their success in business life. In cases of Neuralgia and Nervous Breakdown I have found it equally useful, and in my opinion it stands unrivalled as a reliable restorative."—January 30, 1908.

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

THE "KESARI" SEDITION CASE.

The Tilak Trial.

YESTERDAY in the Bombay Criminal Sessions, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar and the same Special Jury, was continued the trial of Bal Gangadhar Tilak, under Sections 124A and 153A of the Indian Penal Code, for exciting or attempting to excite feelings of disaffection, hatred, and contempt towards the Government established by law in British India, and for promoting feelings of ill will and enmity between different classes of the subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor. Mr. Branson, Advocate-General, with Mr. Inverarity, and Mr. D. B. Binning, instructed by Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The accused defended himself.

ACCUSED'S ADDRESS CONTINUED.

The accused continued his address, which had occupied the Court half a day on Wednesday, all day on Thursday, and half a day on Friday last. He said the Jury must now be fairly well acquainted with the controversy which formed the subject of the article of the 12th May. It was an old controversy. The attitude of the Anglo-Indian press had been fairly indicated by Lord Morley in that pithy sentence: "Martial law and no damned nonsense about concession." The attitude of the other side was that all these crimes must be suppressed, but that permanent peace could not be secured without granting permanent concessions to the people. For himself he was glad to see that the head of the Government was more inclined to the popular side than to the pro-bureaucratic side. Proceeding to deal with the article, the accused said the prosecution did not give the defence any ground for knowing what exactly the objectionable passages in this article were. But he was glad to say that from the Reuter's telegram sent home he had been able to fix some of the passages. They might not have been intended by the prosecution, but they gave him some clue as to what he had to answer. As to the phrase "the obstinacy and perversity of the white official class," he said it was a mistranslation. Instead of "perverseness" the word "stubbornness" ought to have been used, and the "white official class," should have been substituted by "the English bureaucracy." He also contended that the Marathi word "vadh" was wrongly translated by the word "assassination." With regard to his comments about the repressive policy, the accused said he had here used the same language which the "Pioneer" had used in 1906 when writing about Russian atrocities. The accused said the "Pioneer" at that time stated that these atrocities were the direct result of the repressive policy of the Russian Government. If so, the accused asked, why should not the result of the same policy in India be not stated? This was a reply to the Anglo-Indian press who spoke of Russian revolutionaries. There was no question that the British Government was as powerful as, if not more powerful than, the Russian Government; but it was argued in the article that howsoever powerful the Government might be, yet there was a limit to the patience of the people. As to the remarks about the partition of Bengal, the accused said the argument used in the article was not a new one. As to the phrase "Pundit Morley" the accused said he had used the word "Pundit," because in his opinion Lord Morley was more a philosopher and a scholar than a statesman. The phrase "inebriated with the insolence of authority" was wrongly rendered. It ought to be "inebriated with the intoxication of authority." It could be still more properly rendered by the phrase "blinded with the intoxication of authority." Even this phrase, the accused said, was not his own. It was used by Burke when speaking of the Civil Service under the Company. Coming to the sentence, "even a cat shut up in a house rushes with vehemence upon the person who puts it there and tries to kill it," he said the argument was that the Bengalis were better than cats, and if cats could stand at bay, it was possible the Bengalis might be driven to desperation in some cases. Referring to that portion of the article which dealt with the question of self-interest, the accused said the complaint against the administration was that the Indians were not allowed any voice in the

ADMINISTRATION OF THE COUNTRY.

In trying to explain to what the bomb outrages were due, one party said that they were due to the agitation carried on by the Congress and other leaders of Native thought; while the other party said they were due to certain faults in the administrative system. Bureaucracy was administration and not government, and if that administrative system was improved, it was urged, all these excesses would stop as a matter of course. Coming to another part of the article the accused said he did not ask for Swaraj all at once. The word "gradually" was apparently lost sight of. He was asked by the Decentralization Commission whether he wanted to effect a change at once. He said, No. But he urged that a beginning should be made with the ultimate end in view. That was the view not only of the Indians, but also of many leading Anglo-Indians and some members of Parliament. In his article he had shown the necessity of some reform in the present administration. The question was whether the administration of the bureaucracy was likely to be popular. If it was not some reform was necessary. What he contended was that a bomb was a signal from which some lesson should be taken.

After reading the article, the accused said he could not understand what was seditious in it. If the jurors had been in his position, would they not have done the same thing? Was it sedition to say that they did not want repressive measures? Of course, the advice he had given was not plesant; but certainly it was not seditious. When the Anglo-Indian papers suggested that Native leaders should be flogged wholesale, that they should be sent to the gallows, and that for one act of violence twenty of them should be shot, it was his duty as a journalist to reply to such attacks and to show that such writings were most silly and absurd. His contention was that the bureaucracy had now done its part. Thirty years ago people were quite satisfied with it, but now they had been educated and they wished that they might have some share in the administration of the country. The article was written with a view to give good advice to the Government instead of the bad advice given by the "Pioneer" and other Anglo-Indian papers. The Indian writers said that the perpetrators of the Mozufferpore outrage should by all means be punished, but the Government should not go beyond that. If they did it, they would exasperate the people and drive them to despair.

LORD MORLEY'S OPINION.

Even Lord Morley, in his speech at the Civil Service dinner, said that they could not govern India by mere repressive measures, and that the British public would not tolerate it. If that was the opinion of Lord Morley how could it be sedition for him to say the same thing? The accused maintained that he had succeeded in showing that his article was more sober and more calmly written than that of the "Pioneer," and still it was considered advisable to prosecute him, and not the "Pioneer." It appeared from the papers received by the last English mail that a question was asked in Parliament by Mr. O'Grady, whether the Government intended to prosecute the "Pioneer," but no answer was given to that question. So the Government would not prosecute this and other papers. For himself he did not wish the editor of any paper, whatever its views might be, to be placed in the unpleasant position in which he was placed. He did not want to be vindictive. He put it as an instance to show that if the gross abuse of the "Pioneer" was to be passed off as something not likely to cause mischief, what reason was there to take the view that his article which was couched in far more sober terms would create feelings of disaffection amongst the people? Had it been an individual matter he would have filed a suit against the "Pioneer." Nobody had taken steps against the "Pioneer." Amongst Englishmen there was a different way of dealing with such cases. Some years ago the "Pioneer" defamed one Captain Hurst, and the latter paid a visit to the editor's sanctum and horse-whipped the editor. Again, the people of the Punjab asked the Government to prosecute the "Civil and Military Gazette," but the Government refused to believe that the "Pioneer" and the "Civil and Military Gazette" were actuated by any dishonest motives though their language might be strong. But then he asked why should the Government or any person believe that his article was written with a criminal intention. As a matter of fact he had shown that his article was written in self-defence. The accused then contended that the main complaint against him was that he had attacked the bureaucracy and said that the description he had given of the bureaucracy was not a new one. He quoted passages from several books in support of his contention.

THE BUREAUCRACY.

He next urged that the bureaucracy was not Government. It consisted of Civil Servants, and therefore he could not be charged with bringing into contempt or hatred the Government established by law in this country. He further urged that to demand rights of "Swaraj was not sedition, and so it was held to be by the Calcutta High Court.

The accused then commenced to deal with the article of the 19th May appearing under the heading of "A Double Hint." After stating that "A Double Warning" would have been a more suitable rendering, the accused stated that the object of the article was to tell the Government that, while they should deal with the bomb outrage with a strong hand, the only way to prevent such occurrences was to reform the administration. The article referred among other things to the meetings held to express abhorrence against the outrages. The accused said that these meetings were held by aristocratic classes, and he and others wrote in their papers to show that they were not representative meetings, and to convey a warning that the promoters of the meetings were playing into the hands of the bureaucratic party, and the Government should not take these to be the views of the popular party. The accused then read the articles of the 26th May and the 2nd June.

His address had not concluded when the Court adjourned till 11-30 a.m., to-day.

THE AGA KHAN ESTATE.

Aga Moochoolshah's Widow's Claim.

In the High Court yesterday the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell resumed the hearing of the suit of Haji Bibi, widow, against His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and thirteen others in which the plaintiff, a daughter of the late Aga Janghi Shah and widow of Aga Moochoolshah, sued as one of the heirs of Janghi Shah to recover from the defendant her share in the estate of the first Aga Khan, alleging that all the properties, now in the hands of the first defendant, are the joint family property belonging to the estate of the first Aga Khan, in which she is entitled to a share.

Mr. Bahadurji and Mr. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr. Moos, of Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the first defendant. Mr. Desai, with Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Mehta, Dadachanji and Co., appeared for the second defendant, Bibi Saheb. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fourth and sixth defendants, Kadijah Bibi and Shahzadi Begum. Mr. Branson and Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fifth defendant, Aga Shamsudin Sha, Mr. Padshah and Mr. Lalkaka, instructed by Mr. Pestonji Rastomji Kola and Co., appeared for the seventh and eighth defendants. Mr. Desai, with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for defendants 9 to 14.

Mr. Desai continued the cross-examination of Aga Shamsuddin Shah, in the course of which witness said that for the Rosakhani at Hassanabad, the female members of the family ceased to attend about seven or eight years ago, and that Lady Ali Shah did not attend the Rosakhani. It was not held during his father's life-time, in his house. As an Ashnashari, his father was a very religious man. Witness said that he had seen Sir Kharia Thapan, but did not know if he had gone on a pilgrimage to Samara. Witness said that for many years he had taken keen interest in the races.

Re-examined by Mr. Inverarity, witness said that he paid the first cheque to Moochulshah on his own account. The next amount lent was rupees six thousand and that was entered in the Pass Book of Moochulshah and rupees two thousand was again transferred to his name on the 7th January 1906. Another two thousand rupees was given to Moochulshah, and the amount paid in all amounted to twelve thousand rupees. Moochulshah owed money to the Poona Gymkhana and plaintiff had asked witness to pay the amount out of her share. Moochulshah owed rupees ten thousand to the witness who then declined to lend him any more money. There was not the slightest truth in the suggestion he owed Moochulshah any money. Janghi Shah's estate consisted of the property at Mount road, Piroo lane, another at Mount road, the one at Hamumkhans and the three houses referred to in the release.

Witness said that gold cups were given at the Mysore races and he had seen three of them: one in the possession of Moochulshah, another in the possession of Koochukshah and another with Malek Taj Begum. Regarding the Poona houses witness said that up to about four years ago, he saw Moochulshah and Koochukshah giving over charge of houses to Mulla Sana.

The next witness examined by Mr. Inverarity was Syed Mustak Ali. Witness said he was a Shiah Imami Ismaili and not a Khoja. He was a partner in the firm of Hansraj and Co., freight brokers. Witness said he knew the Doowa that is recited in the Jamatkhana. His father taught him the Doowa. His father generally led the Doowa in the Jamatkhana and after his death, witness led the Doowa. He can recite it by heart. Witness said he knew Gulam Hussain Alu Morsj and Karmali Haji Boga and he had seen them many times taking part in the Doowa. It was not true that Doowa was a recent invention of the Hazar Imam. It was also not true that there was a Gujerati Doowa. In Ali Shah's time, Shabuddin Shah was the Pir and several times he himself led the Doowa. He knew the Sindhi character. As Imam, Ali Shah used to sit at the Doowa, but he did not lead it. Witness said that since he was ten years old, he had known of the Talsufra ceremony. It was absolutely untrue that it was an invention. Since he came to the age of understanding he had seen Gnana recited in the Jamatkhana. He can read the Gnans and sometimes he himself recited the Gnans at the Jamatkhana. It was absolutely false that the Gnans were recently invented. Witness said that he paid one-eighth of his income by way of saoon. He paid these and other payments for the benefit of Hazar Imam and not for the benefit of all the members of the family of the Aga Khan. Except to the Imam and the Pir, he had not made any payment to any member of the family. Witness said he was a New Moon day Panchabai. Nimaz was recited in the Jamatkhana on two days, on the occasion of Bukrid and Ramzan Id. It was absolutely untrue that the portrait of Koochukshah was ever kept in the Jamatkhana. Only the portraits of the Imams were kept there. Witness said that he used to perform marriages among Khojas.

Mr. Desai then cross-examined the witness, who said that many people attended the Talsufara ceremony. In the time of Hassan Ali, or Ali Shah or the present Aga Khan, he did not see Akbar Shah or Janghi Shah at the Jamatkhana; nor did he see any other member of the family there. Janghi Shah did not at all lead the Nimaz during the minority of the present Aga Khan. Witness did not know that the Nimaz was taken from the Koran. He said that he started business about fifteen years ago. Before that he attended almost funerals. He performed the funeral ceremonies and here sometimes he was assisted by two Sayyids, Bandali and Shabuddin, both of whom were dead. No payments were made to him for the funeral, but payments were made to the Jamatkhana.

Witness said that he believed in the tenth avatar i.e., the Nakalanki avatar. He knew the Desonta by heart, but he did not know the names of the seventy-seven ancestors referred to in the Doowa which is recited in the Jamat Khana. They omit the passages referring to Hindu ancestors. Questioned why they were not omited from the Doowa put in, witness said they had no authority to do so and he repeated the Doowa as was taught to him by his father.

Continuing witness said that Nayed-Murad-in-Doowa was a Doowa said for the benefit of the deceased. Akbar Shah had performed marriages under instructions of the Aga Khan, but witness said that he knew Janghi Shah had not performed any marriage. So far as he knew, Khojas did not go to them to get their books of account blessed by them. Witness said that before he started his freight broker's business, he was in the service of the Jamat performing funeral, nicca and other ceremonies. He was paid twenty rupees per month.

Re-examined by Mr. Inverarity witness said that he used to get fees from the Khojas on the occasion of marriages. The Aga Khan appointed Mutafa Khan as his vakil when he went to England. Sayyid Bandala and Shabuddin were the Murids of the Aga Khan.

The next witness examined by Mr. Inverarity were Kursi Mulji. He said that he was the owner of a factory for the manufacture of German silver ware. He was in Bombay for about 26 years. He had been paying Dasoon together with other customary payments. These payments which he had made to the three different Aga Khans were for the Hazar Imam alone, and not for the benefit of the members of the family. He said he had nothing to do with the members of the family. The Doowa and the Gnans recited at Jaipur were the same as those recited in Bombay. He was never taught to put the Koran on his head. Witness said he was never an Ashnashari but he heard that some people seceded and became Ashnasharis about seven years ago.

Witness was then cross-examined by Mr. Desai; in the course of which witness said they do not put the Koran on the head. He can read a little of the Gnans of Pir Sudderuddin. Payments made by him were for Hazar Imam only. Witness said he would get "Mukti" by leading a good life and making payments to Hazar Imam, who is his God.

Further hearing was then adjourned.

POLICE COURT.

DEFAMATION OF A MOULVI.

YESTERDAY at the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Motilal Chotalal Vyas, Proprietor, Editor and Printer of a vernacular paper called "Kathiawar and Mahikantha Gazette" stood charged with defamation preferred against him by Moulvi Amuruddin Imamudin, religious preceptor to H. H. the Navab of Junagadh.

His Worship observed that the allegations made in the article were defamatory and the accused could not prove good faith. He was convicted and fined Rs. 350 with the alternative of two months' rigorous imprisonment.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

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Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 20th July 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	nil	...	...	Nil	...
Teheran ...	20	1	10a. m.	1	18
Suez	20	2	5 p. m.	0	47

NOTICES.

Saigon Bangkok route interrupted. (19-7-0)

Malacca route to Siam via Rahang right. (20-7-0.

A SAMARITAN BOOK OF JOSHUA.

Dr. M. Gaster the other day delivered before the Royal Asiatic Society a lecture on his recent discovery of the Aramaic manuscript of the Book of Joshua according to the Samaritan recension. Dr. Gaster said for the discovery itself he claimed no merit; it was simply a matter of chance. The primary question for consideration was that of the genuineness of the document. Was it old and original, or a late compilation or translation? It was certainly not a modern forgery. There was not a man among the Samaritans of our times who could write such Hebrew and who could have so close an acquaintance with the Hebrew Massoretic text, as must have been possessed by the editor, or with those questions of higher criticism which had long agitated Europe, and some of which this manuscript helped to answer. A forgery so elaborate and laborious would not be undertaken except to serve a political object or to bring financial gain; and these purposes were not subserved in the present case. There was no demand or inquiry for the book; its possessors treated it with the utmost indifference, and received no more for it than for any other copy of a manuscript of similar extent. It might be suggested that the work was compiled at an earlier date, or was, perhaps, a translation from Arabic or Greek. But here again he would ask "Cui bono"? What purpose would have been served by such an attempt to palm off a late compilation as an early one. It was not needed to gratify the Samaritans, for their Arabic and anonymous chronicles included a very expanded history of Joshua—very much more than the Hebrew text contained. No one so well acquainted with the Hebrew text of Joshua as the editor would have retranslated an Arabic book when he could have taken it bodily from the Massoretic text if wanted. No doubt the text suffered in the course of its long transmission, and popular forms and expressions tinged by Arabic influence crept in; but no adverse conclusion could be drawn from the philological aspect of these interpellations. It was equally untenable to suggest a translation from the Greek, even in the second century, when great Samaritan writers flourished in Egypt, and probably also in Palestine. There was not a single book in existence, either among Jews or among Samaritans of that period, for which a direct Greek source could be found; and it would be strange indeed if there was an exception in this single instance. The work moreover, was very deftly done, and the omissions and additions showed the hand of a master, or rather of a school. Finally, the agreement with Josephus on many of the points in which the text differed from the Massoretic must convince the most sceptical that this modern copy was the reflex and direct copy of a version which in the second century was popular and current among the people. Of the internal evidences of genuineness he had already written in the "Times," and he only now desired to allude to the paleographic evidence and to the parallels supplied by Rabbinical literature. After adducing further arguments, Dr. Gaster said, in conclusion, that the discovery opened up new problems for higher criticism and could not be without effect on Biblical science. It was an ancient book, and perchance some still older copy might be found in some private collection, where it might have lain unrecognised for same years past. It would remain for scholars to test what he had said, and prove or disprove his conclusions. Mr. E. N. Adler, brother of the Chief Rabbi, expressed his disagreement with Dr. Gaster's belief. There was a Hebrew recension in a book published in Constantinople in 1566, and it was stated to be copied from a Samaritan chronicle, which, in its turn, was said to be derived from a Jewish midrash. Possibly in the circumstance there was a clue to the origin of the MS.

THE REBELLION OF WOMAN.

"To-day woman is in rebellion, and her rebellion is the fact of the age," writes Mrs. Billington-Greig in the "Contemporary Review." "Her revolt against repression and restriction is manifest in all classes of society and in all parts of the earth. It has infected literature and art and economics. It is clamant in the politics of the West.

"Convention and custom are undermined by it, and old ideals lie shattered and discredited in the dust. It assails eye and ear in the highways and byways of the world, making new manners and muttering the vague beginnings of new messages. It is in the very atmosphere. So potent is it, so ever-present, that it is recognised as one of the tendencies of the age, and deplored or delighted in because of its inevitableness. But everywhere whether deplored or greeted with rejoicing, it is admitted as an existed reality—a fact—a force—to be measured, to be combated, to be reckoned with.

THE BONDS OF AGES.

"The rebellion of woman against the bonds of the ages is not of this generation alone, although in all probability this generation is to see its culmination. There are signs that the rebellion of woman is as old as the conditions against which she rebels. Her unrest has made itself felt through the whole history of the world, civilised and uncivilised. Her revolt against subjection and slavery has produced a recurrent problem for the man who has striven to manage the affairs of humanity alone. It is not recorded in the pages of history under a positive aspect for the historians of the world have been commonly men to whom the fate and feelings of women as a class have appeared of little consequence, and women have had no independent chance of self-expression. But evidence of a constantly existing rebellion has accumulated from all sides. It is found in history, in literature, in popular proverb, and in spoken tradition, as well as in the customs and conventions by which precautions were taken or repression ensured.

MAN'S CONCEPTION OF WOMAN.

"In proverb and aphorism man has crystallised his conception of woman, and in all ages this conception has revealed his fear of her unrest and his knowledge of her discontent. The many proverbs admitting the impossibility of men understanding women are monuments to this uncomfortable knowledge. The common saws about 'woman's sphere,' all based upon the necessity for the seclusion of woman within the home, prove that the forces of public opinion and of law, as well as the admonitions of the Church, have had to be employed to restrain women from seeking wider interests. From the strength of the forces required to keep them there women appear to have regarded the home as not so much a shelter as a prison."

A MAN ON THE SUFFRAGE.

Hon. Bertrand Russell, in the same "Review," says:—"I would appeal to Liberals, therefore in the name of all their professed principles to support the demand which woman suffragists make, namely, the demand that women should have votes on the same terms as men. It is only through supporting this demand that we can hope to reach that complete democracy which ought to be our goal and to resist such a demand from a section of the nation can only be justified by oligarchical principles such as no Liberal has a right to hold. The gains to the community to be expected from granting it are very great.

"First an immense advance in the political education of women and a broadening of their outlook on life. Secondly a gain to liberty and an improvement in the attitude of men towards women. Thirdly in the long run a greater care for questions of women's work of the rearing and educati... children, and of all those increasingly i... problems upon which the biological ... race depends."

HIGH COURT.—JULY 21.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

729-05 Edgelow G. W. and Co. Haji Bibi widow vs. H. H. Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and others Payne and Co. Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MACLEOD.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Short Cause.

4 22-06 M. R. Chothia Ardishin Henjibhai Dady vs Cooverji Donabji Powalla and Unwalla and P.

References for hearing and final disposal.

175 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq Act 1-94 and in re-Government and P. S. Nunes Ardeser H D and Co.

14 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq Act 1-94 and in re-Government and Keshinath Dewji Dhina Ardeser H D and Co.

188 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq Act 1-94 and in re-Government and S. J. Bodwatervalla. Ardeser H. D. and Co.

86 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq Act. 1-94 and in re-Government and Paul Miranda Admrs. of the Property of the late Antone Rodugres Little and Co.

176 & 221 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq Act 1-94 and in re-Government and Paul Miranda Little and Co.

41 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act. 1-94 and in re-Government and Paul Miranda Admrs. of the Property of the late Antone Rodrigues Little and Co.

204 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act 1-94 and in re-Government and Sha Parbudas Gungadas Javeri Sha Lukhmidas Purshotamdas Javeri Ardeser H D and Co.

109 Little and Co In re-Land Acq. Act. 1-94 and in re-Government and Trimbuck Dwarkavath Little and Co.

99 Little and Co—In re-Land Acq. Act. 1-94 and in re-Government and Navalchand Hirchand Ardeser H D and Co.

31. Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act 1-94 and in re-Government and Sorabji Dadabhoy Buxter Little and Co.

26. Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act 1-94 and in re-Government and Josephine Mary Misquitta Ardeser H D and Co.

404. Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act 1-94 and in re-Government and Bhaskar Hari Patell Little and Co.

77. Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act 1-94 and in re-Government and D. N. Bharucha Ardeser H D and Co.

183. Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act 1-94 and in re-Government and Dhunjishaw Nanabhoy Bharucha.

182 Little and Co, In re-Land Acq. Act. of 1894 and re Government and Hajarimal P G A Gahanaji Shavshimal Hajurimal and others Little and Co.

12 & 13 B Little and Co. In re-Land Acq Act. 1-94 and in re-Government and D. J. Tata Ardeser H. D. and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

605-04. Malvi H M and R Joraji Khetaji Kengaji vs Jochi Munji Shivji Mulji and D.

401-16299-02—447—18019-02—Smetham B. and Co. Issaji Noorbhoy and others vs. Ramchandra Withoba Babaji. Little and Co.

For hearing exceptions to the Assistant Commissioner's Report.

838-06 Payne and Co. Salurabibi widow and others vs Mahomed Hoosein Shaikh Ahmed Makoa and others. F. P. Pavri.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

397-02 Captain and V. Ramchandra Waman and another vs Wassudeo Waman and others. Mansukhlal, J. and H.

Long Causes.

522-06 Captain and V. Hajee Esmail Hassam vs. Mahomed Esmail Bashay and others Muljee and K.

609-07 Ardeser, H. D. and Co. Perojshaw Pestonjee Bharucha vs Jijibhoy Ardeser Divecha and others. Payne and Co.

345-07 Ardeser H D & Co, Chaturbhoy Runchor... and others, Imperson.

405 07— Thakurdas and Co. Narayen Premjee vs. Laxmidas Pragjee Ardeser. H. D. and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE KNIGHT.)

For Consent Decree.

105-08 Captain and V. Khan Saheb Gulam Hussein Ragay vs Sheriffabibi widow and another Craigie L and O.

31-04 Nanu H and Co Krishnabai widow vs Bai Laxmibai widow and others in person.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

970-07 Bhaishanker K. and G. Haseraji Harji vs Abukas Kesak and others.

25-08 In person Ramchandra Bhicaji Wawatray and another vs Bhagirathibai widow.

232-08 Tyabji D. and Co. Tvikamdas Sundaram and others vs Motilal Partabchand and others.

259-08 Tyabji D. and Co. Deepchand Balchand and another Fulchand Sewass and another Dinshaw and D.

288-08 Tyabji D. and Co. Shrikissondas Palkissondas vs Khioroj Mansukhdas.

319-08 Edgelow G. W. and Co. M. J. P. de Andrare vs the Mohanlal Kandas G. and M. Co. In person.

331-08 Payne and Co. Sarabai vs Sharif Ebrahim Bhai.

477-08 Captain and V. Bhagwandas Madhuram vs Chimansay Kalyanmal and another Bhai Sanker K. and G.

486-08 Kanga P. Sardoobhand vs. R D Sethna T A Ghandi.

512-08 Mulla M Ernests Leoni vs The Oriental Commercial Agency.

574-08 Nanu H and Co Abdulla Esza vs Edulji Cowasji Plumber.

539-08 Captain and V Haji Noor Mahomed Cassam vs Hariram Siram and another.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

711-07. Captain and V. Nemchand Manaji vs R D Sethna and others. Bhaishunker K and G. Commercial Cause.

Long Causes.

522-06, Tyabji D. and Co. Khatoonbai widow and others vs Zulekhabai widow and Smetham B. and N.

449-06. Tyabji D and Co. Vithal Narayen vs. Chhottoo Nanu and others Daphtary F and D.

738-04. Edjelow G W and Co, R N Motabhoy vs Khimji Hirji Kayani Dinshaw and D.

693-04. Thakurdas and Co. Haibai widow vs Mahomedally Jiwanji.

439 07 Jehangir and Soonabai widow vs H N Gheesla Thakurdas and Co.

706-07 Shamrao M and H Yenoobai widow vs Pandoo Baloo S J Judha.

739-05 Ardeer H D and Co Balla Sadashiv Waghmarey vs A M Pinto Sorabji and J.

415-07 Tyabji D and Co Mulbai widow vs Nathu Tulsidas Manekbhai J and H.

104-07 Mulla and M Halimabai widow vs Ismail Haji Ahmed Craigie L and P.

297-06. Little and Co. A Readymoney and Co vs Vasantrao Madhavrao Bicknell M and R.

Before the Prothonotary for Investigation of Pauperism.

8-08 Inperson Meghraj Anraj and others vs Khimaji and others.

8-08 In person Limbaji Babaji vs Dolla and others.

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The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1908.

JAPANESE LEGEND.

In the new number of the "Asiatic Quarterly" Mr. C. M. Salwey continues his instructive monographs on our volatile neighbours the Japanese, the present instalment concerning the tradition, folklore and fable of old Japan. The story of the creation is narrated in *Nihongi* the earliest record of the country, written about thirteen hundred years ago. In some points it resembles our own, and the separation of light from darkness, of land from water, earth from air, the evolution of the many changes of life to perfected life, of labour undertaken by the first created man, the acceptation of companionship and love are more picturesque and endow the chronicle with living interest. According to the Japanese, in the beginning the heavens and earth were not separated, land and water, solids and gases, light and darkness, all was turbid and liquid chaos. Thus, writes Mr. Salwey. Changes occurred which caused these agents to separate, a portion rising, a portion falling, while between the two was preserved a stratum of cloud. From out this cloud three beings emerged and then hid themselves. Out of the semi-solid mass that fell and constituted earth came forth a budding plant, like a rush. Then pairs of beings sprang forth and after many changes two perfect beings, man and woman Izanagi and Izanami, came into life. For a time these two remained in the regions of upper air and light, while from the moving mass beneath them, the sun and the moon, at first attached, became separate agents of light, floating in ether. The diaphanous link had bound them to the solid mass until a bridge was formed and from that bridge the first man and the first woman contemplated the earth beneath. Suddenly Izanagi took his jewelled spear and plunged it into the mass beneath the bridge and, after turning the spear round and round gently, drew it up again. The drops of semi-solid material that clung to it trickled off and hardened upon the surface of the water. This was the beginning of the dry land.

This is sufficiently romantic, though not a very satisfactory explanation of the earth's beginning. The perfect man and the perfect woman however were pleased with the result of the experiment and proposed to proceed further. They descended to dry land which had assumed the appearance of an island. Thereupon Izanagi, who claimed to be the earth-maker, none disputing the title, created, by command a high mountain peak sufficiently high to touch one end of the heavenly bridge. He was the earth-maker and she the goddess of the clouds. They decided to walk round the island. They agreed to start their journeys reverse ways, Izanagi turning to the right and Izanami to the left. The lady felt lonely and when she met Izanagi, exclaimed, "Oh, what a lovely youth!" Izanagi did not respond, because to speak first was man's prerogative. They recrossed the heavenly bridge and seeking the advice of the Spirits of Wisdom, Izanami, learnt how she had erred. Thereupon they returned to earth and performed the journey a second time. When they met Izanami "stood passive, with downcast eyes and modest mien, silent and sweetly submissive." Then Izanagi remarked; "What a fair and beautiful maiden!" Then the two clasped hands and from that time began life and love and the history of the everlasting Great Japan. They proceeded on the work of extending the land and produced the Empire of the Eight Great Islands. The several thousand smaller islands which make up the Archipelago were formed by the consolidation of the foam of the sea-waves as it dashed in upon the coast-line of islands already created. This work continued, foam spread and

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

*** The views of the *Bombay Gazette* on all matters are expressed in the Editorial columns. But our policy being "Fair Play to All" and in order to give our readers an idea of every shade of opinion we admit contributions and letters, expressing sentiments and thoughts on current topics which we neither endorse nor sympathise with. We deem it necessary to make this announcement as we find ourselves occasionally credited with the authorship of remarks made by others.

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congested until neighbouring foreign countries became established—our own, presumably, among the number.

The traditional literature of Japan is treated differently by different translators, as well indeed it may be, for the means by which their legendary lore was handed down sufficiently justified most liberal treatment. As Mr. Salwey tells us, for centuries it has been the custom in Japan for itinerant story-tellers to wander about from place to place relating the classic legends of their ancient land. It was also the rule for children of the home to gather round the brazier on New Year's eve while the elder members of the family recited stirring tales of heroism, obedient and filial affection. Messengers and Karuma runners suffered their limbs to be tatooed with historic and other legends for the education and memory of the villagers and townspeople among whom they laboured. Pictorial representations of fact and fancy, worked out in living flowers, were to be viewed at street Corners and in conspicuous places during festivals and flower-shows. By these and other means interest in their traditional literature was sustained in the minds of the people. For the education of the upper classes in the subjects of fable and folklore, a certain form of poetic representation came into vogue during the fifteenth century. These, called the "No," which number two hundred and thirty-five pieces were the work of various authors, who selected for their themes special legends connected with the Buddhist and Shinto ritual. Mr. Salwey gives us some of the beautiful legends which were translated, but even at the best, preserved in this way, they were all bound to suffer both in accuracy and in picturesqueness, according to the skill of the actors or the taste of stage managers, as much as, on the other hand, they would vary with the skill of the tatooer and the imagination of both classes of artists. So it would never do to attach to Japanese legendary lore any more credence or importance than we do to the unsubstantial fabric of a dream or a figment of the imagination of a mere Western.

THE NUSHKI-SEISTAN TRADE ROUTE.

Except to the few actively engaged in the trade, the Nushki-Seistan trade route is a somewhat mythical thing and few of those who read, from time to time, that the year's trade has totalled some given amount ever give further thought to the matter than that it means so much trade which has passed through British territory. There is, however, another side to the matter and that is how Government fosters the trade by laying down regulations for the benefit of traders which makes the transit of goods almost as certain by camel, if somewhat slower, as it would be by train. If anyone wishes to send a letter or parcel to Seistan the Post Office will accomplish it for him. Sending merchandise, however, is a more complicated matter although it has been simplified as far as possible. Last year a contract was made which worked admirably and this contract has been renewed so that the course of trade is uninterrupted and, most important, is not subject to the vagaries of camel owners. The contractors receive two hundred and fifty rupees a month and in consideration of this have to keep at their headquarters at Nushki a reserve of not less than fifty camels in summer and seventy in winter though by giving notice the demand may be increased up to a thousand. The further benefit is that the contractors—there are five in partnership—have the sole right of supplying camels for the route and they are also entitled to a Jemadari fee of one rupee on all camels hired, whether hired from them or by private arrangement. In return the contractors are bound down to carry merchandise at certain specified rates. The camel load is put down at five maunds per stage and the carrying price increases slightly as the caravan approaches Seistan. From Nushki to Dalbandin the route is divided into seven marches and the charge is twelve annas per load per march. For the seven marches from Dabandin to Mashki Chah the cost is fourteen annas, and from Mashki Chah to Devan Chah one rupee per stage, and thus, with the one rupee Jemadari charge, the cost for the single journey is Rs. 19-6, while should the camels return empty, a charge of Rs. 5-12 or one anna for every four miles is made. The journey either way is laid down to take twenty-nine days and, always excepting delays caused by stress of weather which includes dust storms, blizzards, rain, snow or flood or serious illness, individual or epidemic, any delay is covered by a fine which is of sufficient size to ensure care in keeping delivery according to the rules. Such are the general lines upon which the trade route is worked with the addition of many minor regulations and the contract, which deserves to be widely known in order to foster the trade, is an interesting study of how the spirit which has conquered distance with the telegraph, steamship and railway can accommodate itself to circumstances and evolve order out of chaos where the maintenance of order is seemingly impossible.

"PROVED LIARS."

Who drives fat oxen should himself be fat.

From a remarkable correspondence which has been widely published we see that the veracity or perhaps we should say the accuracy of the Bishop of London has been questioned in regard to what he has said respecting the midnight march which he led through the slums of Westminster a short time ago. That has not however prevented his lordship from making some strong remarks about the unveracity of certain people who decry missionary effort. Speaking at a meeting in the Guildhall in support of that great missionary Society, the S. P. G., he said he had lately come in contact with a learned Japanese clergyman who knew more theology than he did himself, which might very well be the case; two refined natives of Ceylon"; a black lady from West Africa and an Indian lady. The travellers who put up in the Metropolis of the world and came home with tales about missionaries doing no good were proved liars by the peole of the nations from which they came. The Pan-Anglican Congress had torn the veils from the eyes of many who had been deceived by these travellers' tales. No one has ever met these "proved liars" as this right reverend Father in God elegantly styles them, but we have known many people of long personal experience in countries indiscriminately lumped as "heathen." who say that the number of converts made by missionaries is incommensurate with the expense and trouble involved. Nothing that we have read in the speeches delivered at the Pan-Anglican Congress has shown this statement to be otherwise than correct, though everyone admits the useful work indirectly done by missionaries as civilisers especially in some parts of Africa. Apropos there is to be at Oxford in the autumn an International Congress for the History of Religions and if the good Bishop—for he is a good man—were to attend he might perhaps learn something to his advantage. Sir Alfred Lyall is President and will deliver the opening address on September 15. There are to be nine sections—I. Religions of the Lower Culture; II. Religions of the Chinese and Japanese; III. Religion of the Egyptians; IV. Religions of the Semites; V. Religions of India and Iran; VI. Religions of the Greeks and Romans; VII. Religions of the Germans, Celts and Slavs; VIII. The Christian Religion; IX. The Method and Scope of the History of Religions. Amongst the papers promised are the following:—"Survivals of Hinduism among the Mahomedans of India" by Prof. T. W. Arnold, Assistant Librarian of the India Office, "Vedic Sacrifice" by Mr. A. Berriedale Keith, of the Colonial Office; "Buddhistic Religious Act" by Prof. A.A. Macdonnell; and "The Kalki Avatara of Vishnu" by Prof. Harry C. Norman.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Caledonia," with the outward Mails of the 10th instant, left Aden at 3 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m., on Friday next.

AS now settled, the Gackwar of Baroda will arrive at Simla on the 24th instant.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Mayo, under the Command of Commander T. H. Hand, sailed yesterday for Rangoon *via* Port Blair.

THE Officer Commanding, Royal Garrison Artillery, Bombay, will arrange to fire a salute of 15 guns at 8 a.m. to-day, to announce the arrival in Bombay of His Highness the Maharawal of Jaisalmer.

MR. GOUMENT, of the Punjab Engineering Department, officiates from the 1st proximo as Chief Engineer, United Provinces, *vice* Mr. Ducane Smith who, we regret to hear, is compelled by ill-health to proceed on leave.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 27th June shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1907 of 259,373 mds. and Rs. 5,280 in the earnings.

YESTERDAY in the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar and a Special Jury continued the trial of the Tilak case. Having commented upon the article of the 12th May, the accused said he could not understand what was seditious in it. Was it sedition to say that they did not want repressive measures? It was his duty as a journalist to reply in his paper to the attacks of the "Pioneer" and other newspapers, and to show that such writings were silly and absurd. His own article was more sober and more calmly written than that of the "Pioneer:" and still it was considered advisable to prosecute him, and not the "Pioneer." The accused had not finished his address when the Court adjourned till to-day.

THE "Coon Hais?" gave a highly successful Minstrel and Variety performance at the Simla Town Hall on Wednesday. The music was under the able direction of Mr. Bertram Higgs, B.A., and amongst the performers were Mr. D. O'Sullivan, whose banjo songs and Clog Dance were both enthusiastically received; the Misses Hoysham, Collins and K. Otto, whose Skirt Dance was a great success; and Miss P. Hotz whose Coon Song was capital. The song by Mrs. Piper, which was followed by a dance by her and Miss Piper were both particularly good; and a violin solo by Miss Phyllis Bailey, aged nine, (who is a pupil of Mrs. J. W. Hedges,) quite brought down the house. Master Vial Hudson's Character Song "I shifted lower down," was a remarkable evidence of this gay comedian's powers to amuse. Mr. E. J. Power's "Fantastic Problems" were entertaining; and in fact, the whole programme was a great success. The "Coon Hais?" played to a very full house, and it is hoped that the Chelsea Convent Orphanage, in aid of which the entertainment was given, will benefit considerably by their kindly efforts.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

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(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, JULY 6.

WHEN the Premier delivered his budget speech in October last he predicted a surplus from the railways of £192,562. The previous year's surplus was £279,133, but the anticipation of a diminished return from the grain traffic and a proposed revision of the freight charges and passenger rates led the Government to fix the surplus this year at a much lower sum. The financial year is now approaching a close, and the decline of the railway revenue to date, compared with the corresponding period of 1906-1907, is, in round numbers, £140,000. This decline has caused the Government to revise the original forecast, and to now anticipate a railway surplus of £100,000. Indeed, the Premier is fortunate to be in a position to handle a railway surplus at all this year. It will not be possible for the department to attempt to settle any of the compensation claims arising out of the Sunshine disaster until next week, consequently this year's revenue will not be affected by this heavy drain upon it. The Railway Accident Fund certainly has £50,000 on the right side of the ledger, but it is believed that another £75,000 to £100,000 will be required to satisfy all the claims. This excess will have to come out of the public account, which will have the amount refunded as soon as payments are again made into the accident fund. For the present year, however, the surplus will be about £100,000. In the past the railway surplus has passed into the consolidated revenue, and has helped to swell the general surplus with which Mr. Bent has attempted to dazzle the constituencies. A new system will be adopted for the future. Parliament last session passed a bill to create two funds, viz., the Railway Interest Reserve Fund and the Railway Additions and Improvements Fund. These funds come into being on 1st July next. The former is limited to £380,000. It is to be available and used only for the payment of interest on railway loan funds to the extent to which the net revenue may be insufficient to do so. The second fund is limited to £200,000, and it is to be available and used only for such additions and improvements on existing lines and for equipment and rolling stock, as may be sanctioned by Parliament. It is set forth in the act that each of these funds shall be credited with half of any surplus revenue earned by the railways until the authorised limit is reached, and in the event of either or both of these funds being drawn upon, the surplus revenue subsequently earned must be paid into them to restore them to the authorised limit. This reform, it was urged at the time, would serve as a self-adjusting regulator of railway finance. When these two funds had been provided for, there would be no excuse for keeping up the goods rates and passenger fares, as further railway surpluses would not be wanted. Under this system the railways would be managed and their finances would be kept quite apart from all other Government undertakings. It does not follow, however, that the anticipated surplus of £100,000 will be halved and placed to the credit of these respective funds on 1st ult. There is a provision in the act that from the surplus there must be first deducted the amount required for superannuation and retiring allowances, pensions and gratuities. Last year the gratuities came to £110,000, and the amount varies but little year by year. It seems likely, therefore, that the gratuities and the surplus will just about balance, and the new funds will start the year with a clean sheet. As the Railway Accident Fund will also be reduced to zero to meet the compensation claims, it seems probable that the Government will find itself in the remarkable position of creating three funds in one session—the accident fund, though established in 1891, was subjected to legislative revision last session—and having no money available with which to give them a credit at the beginning of the first financial year.

THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The Australian Commonwealth is apparently getting a very distinguished and a most capable man as Governor-General in the place of Lord Northcote, himself one of the ablest of British public men. Since the announcement of the appointment of the Earl of Dudley to the position was originally made some months ago, evidence has been accumulating concerning his fitness for the office. He has from the first taken a serious view of the duties which he will be called upon to perform and he has given every indication that he considers himself highly honoured by the nomination to fill such a high and honourable post. This attitude has been extremely flattering to the proper pride of Australians, who have been delighted also to note the intimate relations which exist between the coming Governor-General and his Sovereign. King Edward has on several occasions since the selection of Lord Dudley was made known gone out of his way to proclaim the esteem in which he holds the nobleman, and this kindly action has no doubt been taken as a means of paying a graceful compliment to the Commonwealth as well as to the immediate recipient of the Royal favour. The Secretary of State for the Colonies (Lord Crewe) likewise, at the brilliant farewell banquet tendered to the Governor-General designate on Monday evening, had much to say in eulogy of that nobleman's character, and he paid a warm tribute to Lord Dudley's tact and personal judgment. These valuable traits were the sources of his success as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, which was, after all, a much more difficult office to fill than that which awaits his lordship in Australia, where all parties are full of loyalty to the throne whatever may be their political differences. It is clear from the speech he delivered at the valedictory gathering alluded to that Lord Dudley fully recognises the constitutional position he will occupy in Australia, and that he intends to be "reticent and cautious"—to use his own words—while he holds the viceregal office. Finally there is reason for pleasure in Australia in the facts that on his way to this country to undertake his new duties Lord Dudley will be able to represent the Commonwealth officially at the celebration of the 400th anniversary of the foundation of European settlement in Canada, and will thus be able to testify in Quebec to the goodwill which exists between the people of the Commonwealth and the Dominion. In this mission his lordship is again the subject of signal honour, in which Australia shares, for by reason of his viceregal rank he is to be accorded the privilege of crossing the Atlantic with the Prince of Wales in a British battleship. Thus his progress from the motherland to the home of her eldest daughter will be one of particular dignity. Thence he will come across the Pacific to receive a hearty general welcome from the youngest Federation of States in the British Empire.

COAL FOR RAILWAYS.

The State is embarking on a most important enterprise with the object of ensuring a constant supply of coal for the railways and the public departments. Some time ago it was advised by the Acting Premier (Mr. Kirkpatrick) tentative arrangement had been entered into Mr. A. Shadden, a contractor, of Maitland South Wales, for the purchase of a large coal-bearing country upon certain conditions the same time it was stated that the Govern Geologist (Mr. H. Y. L. Brown,) who is a particularly careful and cautious man, and the Ins of Mines (Captain Matthews), whose recommendation is recognised as being very valuable expressed their opinion that the Governme acquiring an option over the land had made a bargain. They were both certain, and in this they were supported by local experts, that a se coal 28 ft. wide worked in the adjoining mine, and traced to the boundary of Mr. Shad holding, would be struck by boring. This week have information concerning the commencem the bore, with an intimation that at a depth 1,200 ft., which will probably be reached in fo five months, it is confidently expected that a seam of coal will be struck. The opinion has expressed that the Government will be morally bo to carry out their opinion to purchase should indications obtainable from the core of the drill out the representations of Mr. Shadden. Be that stage is reached, however, the Premier have returned to Adelaide and Parliament wil in session, so that not only will the full strengt Cabinet be able to devote attention to the sub but legislators will be in a position to give to their views. The coal requirements of the Gov ment reach over 130,000 tons a year, and the for supplying that quantity under the pre contract averages about 17/3 per ton. It urged that if the Government possessed a mine in thorough working order they w be able to supply their own requirem at a much less cost than that quoted, they would also be independent of coal com and other trade complications. On the other there is a natural objection to the State ent into competition with private enterprise, an suggestion that the Government may, should purchase the mine, supply the public, wh present have to pay very dearly for their coal, relished in some quarters. Still, the Govern years ago went into the wire netting business advantage of the landowners, who were being charged by importers, and they are also mak butter and exporters of lambs and fruit, to s thing of their ownership of railways, posts, graphs, and telephones. There is nothing i sically inconsistent, therefore, in their projecte liery ownership, although it will be the ma duty of Cabinet and Parliament to scrutinis conditions of purchase and the value of the pro to be acquired very closely before authorising transaction, which will entail afterwards responsibilities in working and management.

THE DESERT RAILWAY.

The proposal to construct a line of railway Port Augusta to Kalgoorlie was never, in the sense, a Federal project. It has been forced t front by one State—Western Australia—and necessities in the Commonwealth Parliament given it a prominence that otherwise it could have achieved. The decision to make a survey cost of £20,000, to be borne by the whole of States, including the Island of Tasmania, wa result of persistent pressure. State dictation t Commonwealth has not stopped there. South tralia, in attempting to free itself from the lia ties of the Northern Territory, laid it down as of the terms of the agreement that the Comm wealth must construct a non-paying line upon route as the South Australian Parliament m decide. According to Western Australians, So Australia is now dictating to the Commonwe as to the route which the Port Augusta-Kalgoo line must take, and, what is more, has manage have the £20,000 voted for the survey spent u the route chosen by its Government for purely S purposes. Taxpayers in the eastern States have convinced long ere this that each and all o routes are about as bad as they can be, for the wh project is unjustifiable. Nevertheless, they will interested to learn the latest developments in reg to a scheme involving millions of their hard ear money. A conference of State railway engine met in Melbourne recently to make arrangeme for the survey. Already there were rival rou "the Western Union Railway" advocates of Pe declared in favour of one passing south of the Gas Ranges and running close to the South Austral coast as far as Eucla. They pointed out this would be 65 miles shorter than the rival one, wo save £610,000 upon the cost of construction, after ten years' working would yield a net profit £173,850, as compared with a loss of £249,4 The rival route, which involved an estimated capi expenditure of £4,559,000, together with additional outlay of £1,65,000 upon a branch li of 55 miles to Eucla, traversed the country fr Port Augusta in a north-westerly direction, in or to provide local railway facilities for Tarcoola South Australian gold field.

A BISHOP ON SOCIALISM.

Speaking on social equality at Lithgow, N South Wales, on Friday of last week, Bish Mercer, of Tasmania, said it was impossible th people could be equal in a mathematical sense, they must aim at greater social equality than present existed—a social equality of a spiritu character. It was said that everyone was equ before the law, but the law was not exactly as as it should be, even in British lands. A man w a large income engaged the best lawyers and barr ters, and a poor man had to put up with anybo he could get. He thought the Crown should empl the best lawyers and barristers in the Commonwe in order to defend those who could not pay t their law. In education we were almo at equality but had not yet got it. Artifi barriers in regard to hereditary privileges wa bad. He could not see why certain children shou be born into the world with every possible advan tage, and other children born without any of the advantages, simply because one was born the chil of a viscount or a lord and the other was the chil of a poor man. He could not see why the la should not be modified to bring about the genuine equality of opportunity, and so have the best at th top, instead of "numskulls," who were simply th born children of privileged or titled people. The was something wrong with the system when one ma had more money than he could reckon, while ano ther had none.

After a reference to "snobs" and snobbery, th Bishop dealt with the servant question. A gi serving in a shop," he said, "is called 'Miss,' and servant is called 'Sarah' or 'Susan.' For years i my own case I have insisted that everybody wh comes to my house calls these who are good enough to do my household work 'Miss,' just the same anyone else would be called." The speaker said h always took off his hat to a woman, high or low.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Prime Minister, referring to a cable messa concerning the Bill introduced into the House Lords by Lord Loreburn to increase the number colonial members of the Privy Council from five seven, said that the proposal did not define any alteration of functions or power. "That being so," continued the Prime Minister, "I must say that look upon the addition of a few more persons as an inconsiderable circumstance, desirable no doubt, but not in any way meeting the necessities of the case The proposition which I submitted when in London would have provided for the establishment of our Imperial Court of Appeal for the whole Empire The present proposition is apparently a mere enlarge ment of the existing membership of the Privy Council, whose jurisdiction is limited to overseas dominions and dependencies. The House of Lords will still continue to be the ultimate tribunal for the citizens of the mother country. This leaves two tribunals side by side, independent of each other as such, though the Law Lords do not sit upon the Privy Council, and are, I believe, intended to sit more regularly than heretofore."

* [By Telegraph to Perth, W. A.]

THE TRAFFIC IN ARMS.

DECISION OF THE BRUSSELS CONFERENCE.

More Stringent Regulations.

NOTABLE DISSENTIENTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 19.

The delegates at the Brussels Conference on the traffic in arms in Africa have adopted the principle of a new draft Convention, extending the prohibition orders and increasing the stringency of the regulations for the stoppage of gun-running. Certain facilities, however, are conceded to bona fide trading.

All countries have adhered to the new Convention except France, Germany, Turkey and the Netherlands, who made reservations, in reference to which, it is hoped an agreement will be reached before the Conference reassembles at the end of the year.

THE CAUSE OF INDIAN UNREST.

Speech by the Bishop of Lahore.

OPPORTUNITY OF CHRISTIANITY.

LONDON, JULY 20.

The Bishop of Lahore, speaking at a meeting at Portsmouth Town Hall, said he attributed the present unrest in India to the pressure of Western life shaking the ancient creeds and ideals of Indians who are now turning elsewhere for guidance.

Therein he saw the churches' opportunity and he appealed to Englishmen to realize their responsibility in this direction.

THE SITUATION AT TABRIZ.

Royalist Troops Desert.

RUSSIAN INFLUENCE FOR AN AMNESTY.

LONDON, JULY 20.

A telegram to the "Times" from Tabriz states that the Royal Infantry, sent from Teheran to restore order, have left their rifles and uniforms at Tabriz and have absconded "en masse."

The leaders of the people assembled on Saturday and decided to attack the Royalist quarter and drive out the clerical influence.

The Russian Consul-General interviewed them and promised to telegraph to the Shah to obtain an amnesty.

Looting, street-fighting and murders of Royalists continue.

THE QUEBEC CELEBRATIONS.

Gorgeous Opening.

GREAT ASSEMBLY OF TROOPS.

LONDON, JULY 20.

The Tercentenary celebration at Quebec has practically begun. The entire city is "en fête" and ablaze with decorations, 12,500 troops have arrived from all parts of the Dominion.

The British and French squadrons and an American battleship are lying in the river.

The official guests include representatives of the families of Montcalm and of other French and British Commanders, besides General Wolfe's.

ROYAL MEETING AT ISCHL.

The King's Annual Visit.

LONDON, JULY 19.

Arrangements are being made for a meeting of the Emperor of Austria and King Edward at Ischl, on the 12th August.

THE SAIGON POISONING CASE.

More Natives Convicted.

LONDON, JULY 19.

Nine more native soldiers and civilians have been sentenced to from five to twenty years' hard labour in connection with the poisoning case at Saigon.

TRANSVAAL TREASURY BILLS.

A Million Worth to be Issued.

LONDON, JULY 20.

The Bank of England will issue on August 1st one million sterling of Transvaal Treasury Bills.

THE KAISER AND COWES REGATTA.

LONDON, JULY 20.

The Kaiser has entered his Yacht the "Meteor" for the King's Cup at Cowes Regatta.

INDIAN Patriotic and Indian Heroes Fund accounts for the past year, yesterday published in Simla, show assets of three lakhs of rupees.

THE UNREST IN TURKEY.

A Disaffected Army.

TIKVEST GARRISON MUTINIES.

MASSACRE OF GENERALS THREATENED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 20.

The unrest in the Army in Adrianople continues.

Groups of officers have telegraphed to the Sultan, formulating their grievances, which include delay in promotion, arrears of pay, and delay in discharge.

A reply has been received generally granting their demands. Meanwhile the time-expired men have left the barracks and assembled in a mosque where they are awaiting their discharge and payment of arrears.

A similar situation exists at Mustapha Pasha.

LONDON, JULY 19.

An officer has shot and seriously wounded General Osman Hidayet, Commanding at Monastir, while the latter was leading the garrison.

A telegram to the Sultan appears to substantiate the report, that a number of officers have notified the authorities at Constantinople, that unless the thirty-eight officers of the Young Turkey party are liberated, all the Generals in Macedonia will be killed.

The Garrison at Tikvest has mutinied.

INDIAN TRADE WITH TIBET.

A Year's Report.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RANGOON, JULY 20.

The following information has been received from the British Trade Agent, at Yatung :—

The volume of trade during the year under report has been well maintained the total value of the imports to India being Rs. 23,30,783 and exports Rs, 14,49,701. These figures are probably exceptionally high as the spring of 1907 was very late and much merchandise which would normally have been carried in February and March was held over until April and May on account of the deep snow which closed the Passes for some time. Again, the roads were rarely blocked for any length of time during the earlier part of 1908 so that the returns of passing trade for these months are high. In this way the total volume of passing trade for the year under report has been accidentally forced up as the larger part of the imports and exports pass through Yatung and the Chumbi Valley without being opened.

It is unnecessary to examine the fluctuations in the quantities of different articles in detail. The Chumbi Valley people owe their prosperity more to the practical monopoly of the carrying trade which they enjoy between Kalimpong and Phari than to the actual profits which they may make in buying at Kalimpong and selling at Phari.

The staple import from Tibet to India is wool. It was thought that the volume of the wool trade might increase very rapidly after the Tibet Mission, but there has been nothing to justify this hope. The fact that the quantity imported during the winter of 1907-08 was usually high—32,510 maunds—is probably entirely due to the local weather conditions. The figures for 1906-07—13,965 maunds—is accounted for by the bad state of the Passes during the earlier part of 1907.

There are no local industries capable of expansion in the Chumbi Valley and the local demand for manufactured articles other than piece-goods which are brought in bulk from Kalimpong is met by a few traders who find it sufficiently hard to make sufficient profit to cover their expenses.

BALUCHI WOMAN MURDERED.

Brother Perpetrates the Crime.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, JULY 20.

A Baluchi woman was murdered, at Sariab, by her brother, on the night of the 18th instant.

There had been a dispute between them, over some land, left her by her father, which her brother would not give up. She brought a lawsuit against him, and in revenge, he cut her throat.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

Serious Slip.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 20.

News has been received, from Chakradhapur, that, owing to the heavy rains, a serious slip has occurred, at mile 219, between Chakradhapur and Jharsuguda, on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, and the line will blocked for about 2 days. Passenger and Mail trains will be transhipped, but goods traffic has been stopped.

NURSING SISTER MISS G. R. N. PERCIVAL is permitted to resign the Queen Alexandra's Nursing Service.

A LONDON correspondent, writing on July 3, says that Mr. Shapurjee B. Broacha, of Bombay, who has been staying at the Hotel Cecil, has left for a tour in Scotland. A few days ago he had an interview with Viscount Morley. Mr. Shapurjee is expected to return to Bombay in September.

A SURAT correspondent intimates that great inconvenience is felt there by the public and the press, owing to the non-acceptance of deferred messages on Sundays and the changes of the working hours of the Telegraph Office.

ANARCHISM IN INDIA.

Bomb School at Margao.

SEVEN BOXES OF CORRESPONDENCE.

ALLEGED PLOT IN THE DECCAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 20.

A case of a sensational character is fixed for hearing before Mr. Carmichael, District Magistrate of Poona, on the 23rd instant. The accused is a Poona Brahmin, aged 45, named Abba Saheb Ramchandra, who opened a school at Margao in the Portuguese territory and styled it "The Industrial School of Art." He had many pupils hailing from Bengal, Poona and different parts of the country; all had changed their names. It is alleged that they were being trained by the accused in the manufacture of bombs at Margao where he constructed a big laboratory for the purpose.

The Portuguese authorities recently surprised him, but they were not able to trace any materials for the manufacture of bombs. Sometime in June the accused was found by the British police at Castle Rock in British territory and was at once arrested and, on his house being searched, seven boxes containing correspondence was seized. The accused was then brought to Poona and placed before the District Magistrate by Sir Edmund Cox, the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, on the ground that he was a dangerous criminal and that he should furnish security for good behaviour. The accused who speaks English very well applied for an adjournment to enable him to consult counsel.

It is further alleged that the correspondence seized by the Police will reveal a deep laid plot entered into by accused and several leading men of the Deccan to blow up Europeans.

BENGAL BOMB OUTRAGES.

CALCUTTA, JULY 20.

The "Empire" says that the man who sent a bomb to the Magistrate Ezechiel, of Ranaghat, Nadea District, has been arrested. He has made a full confession.

The same paper says that the real facts of the Tollygunge bomb outrage are that two gentlemen took a quantity of dynamite on the steeplechase course and exploded it by means of a fuse.

At the Manicktolla bomb conspiracy trial to-day, the acting Superintendent Mr. Duff, of the Bengal Nagpur Railway Police, who was in the train when the attempt was made to blow up Sir Andrew Fraser's train near Kharagpur, gave evidence. He said: "I saw a large cavity in the permanent way. The rail was also forced up and several pot sleepers were missing. The cavity was about 5 feet deep and 4 feet in diameter. I examined the engine with the Driver and the Loco Superintendent before the train re-started. The engine was battered all over with ballast from the line, and the wheels were clogged with dust and earth. Portions of the sleepers were discovered some distance off. I also found several fragments of lead. I reconstructed the fragments of the bomb and found it shaped like a dish of about 1 3/4 inches deep and 9 inches in diameter. It appeared to be made of a very coarse iron ore. All these were sent to the Chemical Examiner."

KARUR SEDITION CASE.

MADRAS, July 20.

To-day at the Madras High Court before Mr. Justice Miller Mr. S. S. Venkatarama Iyer, High Court Vakil, moved for the release on bail of his client, Krishnaswamy Sarma, who stands committed to the Coimbatore Criminal Sessions on the charge of having delivered seditious speeches on the 16th and 17th March last at Karur. The application was supported by the affidavit of one Subbraiyar who stated, among other things, that he had attended all the lectures delivered by the accused at Karur; that they did not go to substantiate the complaint preferred against the accused. Apart from notes taken by policemen there was no evidence of any independent witnesses in support of the charge.

His Lordship directed the learned Vakil to make the application before the Sessions Judge, Coimbatore, and accordingly dismissed the present application.

EXPRESSIONS OF LOYALTY IN SURAT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, JULY 20.

A public meeting, most numerously attended by citizens of all classes and creeds, was held last evening in the Naginchand Institute of Surat, to declare their utmost loyalty and sympathy towards the British Government in these times of unrest, and to record their utmost contempt and detestation, for such irregular and criminal proceedings as bomb outrages and the seditious conduct of a very few misguided persons.

The main Resolution was entrusted to Mr. Kalabhai Vakil, and seconded by Sardar Davar Kaikhusroo Edulji Mody, the Head of the Surat Parsees. The Hon. Syed Zain El Edroos was voted to the Chair, and the whole affair was promoted by him in conjunction with Sardar Davar. This latter gentleman made a most effective and eulogistic speech, which was much relished by the meeting. Everything passed off satisfactorily, and the citizens, who eagerly attended, were much pleased.

It was decided to send copies of the Resolutions to the Governor of Bombay, the Viceroy and Viscount Morley.

Three cheers for the King Emperor were called for by Sirdar Davar, which terminated the proceedings.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE CONGO.

An Optimistic Forecast.

FRONTIER DELIMITATION.

London, July 4.

M. Schollaert, the Premier of Belgium, declares that the wealth of the Congo Free State surpasses imagination. The Katanga district is, he says, destined to become the largest copper producing centre in the world.

The Anglo-Congolese Frontier Commission has completed its survey, showing a mistake in the maps upon which the Anglo-Congolese Convention of 1894 was based and which placed the 30th meridian forming the frontier of the Congo Free State 20 miles to the west of its true position. In consequence of the Commission's report a strip of land 120 miles long, hitherto supposed to be British territory, is now provisionally regarded as neutral.

Great Britain upholds the Convention. Should the strip of land referred to be added to the Congo territory Great Britain will be deprived of access to Lake Albert Edward.

The same report mentions that there is considerable activity on the Kilo goldfields, inside the Congo border. The first two lots of gold from these fields, which are largely worked by Australians, were valued at £70,000.

The Congregational Congress.

DEMOCRACY AND LABOUR SOCIALISM.

At the sitting of the Congregational Congress at Edinburgh yesterday the Rev. Mr. Joins read a paper by the Rev. A. Gosman, of the Angustine Congregational Church, Hawthorn, Victoria, on "Democracy and Labour Socialism," in which special reference was made to the Victorian anti-sweating legislation. In his paper the Rev. Mr. Gosman said he considered that society was never less in peril than it was to-day, as the Spirit of God was largely entering into modern legislation.

On behalf of the Australasian Congregational Union the Rev. Mr. Griffith invited the Congress to hold the fourth assembly in the Commonwealth.

The Financial Outlook.

EXTRAORDINARY SPEECH BY CHANCELLOR OF EXCHEQUER.

Speaking at the Mansion House banquet tendered to the bankers and merchants, Mr. Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that with a stunning deficit, a dwindling revenue and depressed trade he was in no mood for jesting, although the depression was not confined to Great Britain.

Everything he continued was diminishing, except the demands upon the Treasury. There was apparently a regular conspiracy to rob the Exchequer, and he greatly doubted that we were getting value for our money. Old age pensions would cost £30,000,000 a year instead of £7,000,000.

Australian-English Mail Service.

THE NEW ORIENT STEAMERS.

Captain Collins, the Commonwealth Representative in London, is inspecting the progress of the work of constructing the Orient Steam Navigation Company's five steamers to be employed in the Australian-English mail service. Three of the vessels are being built at Glasgow, and the two others are being built at Belfast. It is expected that the first will be completed in June next.

Australian Naval Defence.

THE ARRANGEMENT WITH THE ADMIRALTY.

Replying to Mr. W. Redmond (Nationalist), in the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. George Lambert, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, said that the new naval arrangement between Great Britain and Australia was still unconcluded. The subject was exceedingly complex, and the Australian naval defence scheme required much amplification.

The Athanasian Creed.

APPEAL TO THE LAMBETH CONFERENCE.

The Rev. William Emery Barnes, Hulsean Professor of Divinity at the University of Cambridge and Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of London, in an article published in the "Nineteenth Century" magazine, appeals to the bishops attending the Lambeth Conference to adopt the Australasian Synod's compromise for difficulties connected with the Athanasian Creed.

Cricket.

THE TRIANGULAR CONTEST.

London, July 3.

The Advisory Cricket Committee has passed resolutions asking the Marylebone Club to inform the Australian Board of Control that the counties are so strongly in favour of the triangular contest that it is impossible to invite any colonial eleven to visit England in 1909 except for that purpose.

Messrs. McElhone and Nobles Opinions.

Sydney, July 5.

Mr. McElhone, the Secretary of the Cricket Board of Control, referring to-day to the cable message regarding the proposed triangular contest, said that nothing could be done until he received a confirmatory message. He would then lay the matter before the board. Asked whether there was any likelihood of the board's decision being reversed, he replied that he did not think so. As the matter was discussed and decided simply on its cricket merits, it looked as if an attempt was being made to force the hand of the Board of Control.

Mr. M. A. Noble said that at first he did not think the triangular proposal feasible, but after giving the proposal a good deal of thought he was in favour of it. He was of the opinion, however, that the triangular matches should not take place at shorter periods than 10 years. It looked as if the Marylebone Club intended to bring about a cricket carnival next year, and if that were so, the world's cricket bodies should give their support to the triangular contests. To his thinking, it could only be possible in England. He was quite sure that no attempt was being made to force the hand of Australia, but it looked as if the counties, having made up their minds that the triangular contests should take place in 1909, were disappointed at the possibility of the scheme falling through. If Australia declared against the proposal South Africa might take the position so long occupied by Australia in regard to international cricket.

FACTS AND FANCIES

BY

DHONDO PANT.

STANDARD TIME.

I OBSERVE that Mr. Rustam K. R. Cama charges me with inability to appreciate what is passing in Indian circles on the subject of Standard Time and puts forward the vernacular press as proof that "the great mass of peaceful and law-abiding citizens" has been stirred to its depths by the proposal to alter the Municipal clocks. I am afraid I cannot accept the proposition that the vernacular press invariably represents the sentiment of the masses, and I prefer to base my belief, as to the attitude of the people in general, on personal enquiry from men of various classes and denominations rather than on the lucubrations of this or that journal. I therefore again remark that although many persons cherish a sentimental objection to Standard Time, the alteration of the Municipal clocks at Crawford Market and the Victoria Gardens would be a matter of very little moment to persons who will always be at liberty to keep Bombay Time in their own houses and many of whom already keep the watches in their pockets at Standard Time. And I say this on the score of a considerable acquaintance with all sorts and conditions of men in this city. On the other hand I am perfectly prepared to admit that under certain circumstances, and with careful tuition, a subject of this character can be elevated to the rank of a burning political question, and on this account I wholly approved of Sir P. M. Mehta's amendment and of Mr. Harrison's acceptance of it, believing after much enquiry that while the bulk of the inhabitants really do not mind whether the Municipal clocks keep local or any other time, a certain number were quite prepared about the date of the debate to pretend that the change of time was a personal grievance and to assume the role of persons despised and rejected of Government. While therefore I do not for a moment deny the truth of Mr. Cama's contention that most of the vernacular papers have written strongly against the adoption of Standard Time, yet personal enquiry from a variety of educated and uneducated residents of this city leads me to suspect that a large proportion of those, whom the vernacular press is supposed to represent, are totally indifferent to the whole question, and that such opposition as may be manifested, is not due so much to a deep-seated religious objection as to the tuition of the vernacular press which after all represents only a fraction of the whole population.

Whether Standard Time ought ever to have been introduced in the first instance is another question, and I believe there are several Europeans in this city who would have preferred to adhere to the old Local Time. But the alteration of the Government and other clocks is now a "fait accompli," presumably beyond recall, and the logical course is for Municipal clocks, to be altered also to the time kept in the docks, railways and public offices of the business quarter. As to the the letter in your columns from Sir P. M. Mehta, explaining that he did not make the remarks at the close of the debate which he is reported in practically every paper to have made, one can only remark upon the curious unanimity of the reporting not only in the Anglo-Indian journals but in the vernacular press also, and register as one of the most remarkable facts in the history of Bombay journalism the apparently complete misconception, in which all papers shared, of the trend of Sir P. Mehta's remarks. Two vernacular journals went so far as to blame him for "throwing up the sponge" and for declaring that he would be bound by the decisions of Government; and they could hardly have done this, had they not understood Sir P. Mehta's remarks at the meeting to mean precisely what three-fourths of those present in the hall also understood them to mean. It cannot be said that on the particular day of the debate the entire staff of reporters was unusually deaf or that the majority of the Corporation was suffering from mental coma; and yet under no other circumstances can one explain the fact that according to Sir Phirozeshah, he has been misreported and misrepresented by every single paper in Bombay.

THE HAJ COMMITTEE.

The Syed Sirdar Ali Khan has written to a contemporary to express his personal opinion that the Muhammadan Pilgrim Committee, which it is proposed to establish, need not and ought not to have an official President. The Sirdar apparently has but a poor opinion of the ordinary Government official, and considers that the Committee will be perfectly well able to manage its affairs without one. Doubtless it could do so; but the Sirdar has perhaps forgotten that the Committee may eventually require pecuniary assistance and other aid from Government and may have to carry on a lengthy correspondence and investigation into the circumstances of pilgrims in Jeddah, and that if the Committee has as its President or Chairman an official of some standing, who is known to the Muhammadans in this city, not only will its correspondence and dealings with Government run more smoothly, but its wishes and recommendations are likely to meet with greater consideration from the pilgrim authorities in Jeddah, in which place, if report lies not, the arrangements are about as rotten as they can be. I do not say that any particular official should necessarily be appointed: but the individual chosen should unquestionably be one who has some administrative experience, who knows and is known to the leading Mussalmans of Bombay, and who is prepared to spend a certain amount of time and trouble in organizing the work of the Committee, and in visiting the places where pilgrim congregate. If the right man be chosen there is not the slightest fear of his overriding the wishes of men who compose the Committee or of his favouring one sect at the expense of another. I am afraid the Sirdar has not given full consideration to the whole subject and has not realized that this Committee must be as strong as possible—one indeed that will command the approval of Government and of the Muhammadan population in general, and that a good official President of the type above-noted will assuredly prove a source of strength rather than of weakness.

THE PAST WEEK.

Considering all things the last week in Bombay has passed off quietly. Monday's mob, which assembled on the Esplanade, was for the most part quite orderly and had obviously collected merely out of idle curiosity. The "mithaiwallas" and pan-sellers wandered in and out of the crowd unconcernedly and did a fairly good trade, nor was there anything to prove that the crowd differed in character from the concourse which usually collects when a carriage-accident takes place or a house falls down. Such however was not the case with the crowd of mill-operatives at Parel on Friday. These people have obviously been sedulously tutored and urged to strike and destroy property by a few, ill-affected persons; and the sole reason, in my opinion, that the crowd was not larger and that more damage was not done is that the bulk of the mill-operative still cherish no personal interest in certain current events of importance and therefore require an unusual amount of tuition before they are prepared to regard certain actions of Government as a serious personal grievance. I learn also that some of those who formed Friday's mob replied, when asked, that they really did not quite knew why they had gone out of strike, but that they had done so at the request of others. In other cases a certain friction between the Agents and their operatives may have formed an incentive to riot. The minority were doubtless actuated by the insidious teaching which they have of late received—teaching which will possibly bear greater fruit the longer the present tension lasts. It must be the wish of everyone that the tension should be ended at the earliest possible moment: but this cannot be so until matters have run their full course according to law.

THE MILL RIOTS.

Yesterday's Disturbances.

THE police are still on the *qui vive* for possible trouble in the Mill districts. Yesterday morning there was a slight fracas with the hands from the Islam Mill, who did not proceed to work as usual at six o'clock. Instead they went to the Morarji Gocaldas Mill, and shouted out to the men at work there, that they had taken the oath of the Sacred Cow not to return to work, and demanded the stoppage of work at the Gocaldas Mill. The men mostly refused to come out, however. Mr. Priestly and Inspector Solway were on duty there, and they asked the men to disperse. The men refused and became riotous; and Mr. Gell, the Commissioner of Police, was soon on the spot with Mr. Sloane. The Commissioner then asked the men to disperse, and they proceeded a short distance, and then turned and stoned the officers. Mr. Gell then fired his revolver into the crowd, his men following suit, and several natives fell from their wounds, and were carried away by their friends. The men then dispersed. One native was killed, six were slightly wounded, and two seriously hurt. The latter are detained in the hospital. Later on in the day Magistrates were on the scene, and the Riot Act was read at Jacob's Circle.

The Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Setalvad, who was waiting in the afternoon near Sopari Bag, with Superintendent Priestly, Inspector Solway and a number of men of the Northamptons under a Commissioned Officer, when a report was received that the mill-hands at the Kala Chowki were giving serious trouble and had become riotous. Mr. Setalvad and the police and the military at once went there. Their presence was enough to disperse the crowd.

The Magistrate took a very practical and sensible course. He asked the police and the military to remain in the street and he himself went to the chawls of the labourers and advised them not to be troublesome or riotous. He impressed upon the women-folk that they should not allow their males to mix up with the riotous crowd at all. The authorities had to fire on the mob when all persuasion failed and the crowd took a most defiant and offensive attitude and attacked the police with stones and brick-bats. People were warned not to go out into the streets out of curiosity, because they ran the risk of being shot at with the riotous mob. This had the desired effect upon the mill-hands in the vicinity and no further trouble was created there.

Until late last night there were no signs of further disturbance.

Inspector Fuller and other police witnesses having been engaged on their posts in connection with the riots yesterday morning. Mr. Setalvad, Magistrate postponed the case in which Narayen Krishnaji and five other mill-hands stood charged with being members of an unlawful assembly with the common object of overawing the authorities on Friday last.

SAD RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A European Lady Killed.

AN accident of a very painful nature occurred at the Victoria Terminus, yesterday afternoon, which resulted in the sad death of a European lady on the spot. Mrs. Banvard, widow of the late Mr. Banvard, a book-maker, was proceeding to Poona by the Mail at 3 p.m. and Mrs. Hamilton, wife of Mr. James Hamilton, a turf accountant, well known among the sporting circles in Bombay and Poona, had come to the Railway station to see her friend, Mrs. Banvard, off. The two ladies were chatting with each other in the dining car of the mail train. Mrs. Hamilton forgot to get down until the train started. After the train was in motion she tried to jump out of the dining car and in the hurry of the moment she got down, her face towards the rear brake-van. She fell down on the line, one of the wheels of the dining car passing over her neck. The head was severed from the body. The train was stopped as Mrs. Banvard screamed for help. The body and the head were picked up, and five minutes later Mr. Hamilton who was informed of the accident came to the station where the remains of his wife were placed in a corner by the side of the Station Master's office. The funeral takes place at Sewree at 9 o'clock this morning.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest touching the death of Mrs. Mary Adeline Hamilton (36) and a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE KAMAYUT DACOITY.

Trial of Accused.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 20.

The trial of the four dacoits who attacked, and wounded Mr. Torrens and who robbed him of jewellery at Kamayut commences to-morrow.

MADRAS HIGH COURT.

Re-opens after the Vacation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 20.

The High Court re-opened to-day after the mid-summer vacation.

Mr. Justice Pinhey who has been appointed to act for Mr. Justice Benson took charge of his office to-day and sat on the first Appellate Bench with the Chief Justice. Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim who arrived in Madras on Saturday did not attend Court owing, it is said, to the fact that the warrant of his appointment has not been received.

PERANAI DAM SUIT.

Appeal to Madras High Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 20.

The appeal preferred by R. Fisher and others of Madura against the judgment of Mr. T. M. Rangachariar, late Sub-Judge of Madura (West), in the Peranai Dam Suit, was taken up to-day for hearing by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Pinhey. The appeal is likely to last for at least a fortnight. Mr. T. Rangachariar, High Court Vakil, appears for the appellants; the Hon'ble the Advocate-General and Mr. T. Subramania Iyer appeared for Government in support of the judgment of the Lower Court.

DURING the month of June 3,104 cwts of cotton valued at Rs. 33,640 was exported from Burma. All the export was from Rangoon.

RECENT FLOODS IN S...

Bridges and Railway L... Washed Away.

AN EYE-WITNESS' REPO...

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, J...

Writing from Ma'ir Bridge on T... night the special correspondent of the ... and Military Gazette" says :—

I left Rhoad Bridge early this ... trolleying over the new diversion, alo... the Overland Mail came later a... took trolley to Jhimpur which is ni... further on the line between Rhoad ... and this. The latter place is now fairly ... except in one or two ... where the embankment has ... washed away, leaving the railway lin... ing in curves and at angles over wh... trolley careered at an exciting speed ... at Jhimpur from which station the ... which has been hung up between the ... and here starts. There are several ... coolies at work making a diversion ... river bed. The whole of the small ... Jhimpur has practically been washed ... its parts are lying in fragments lowe... the usual festoons of track and elec... gracefully but dangerously from bank ... But the distance is too great for the ... to pass over it in safety.

An unfortunate incident occur... Jhimpur shortly before I arrived. Mr. O... one of the more popular and energetic ... in charge of the reconstruction sectio... for apparently no reason whatever, ... attacked by a gang of coolies. They ... to knock him low and were stoning h... the head when he pluckily kicked ... and escaped. The whole of the ... about three or four hundred, all belon... one contractor, were immediately sent ... section and have made their ... Jhimpur. Mr. O'Hara was badly bru... shaken, but otherwise unhurt. It is ... that there is no general disaffection ... the cooly gangs and there are obvious ... dies for bringing any fractious ones t... senses. At Jhimpur I boarded the lit... which was so fortunately hung up b... the two big breaches at Rhoad ... Malir Bridge ... about 60 miles apart. Th... and Mail was also loaded on to this ... was carried over. When we reached ... the train for Karachi was waiting ... further side of the Malir Bridge.

The breach at Landhi is a far mo... rible affair than the Rohad disaster. ... good must have got to its greatest st... and though it is dark to watch the th... of natives rushing to and fro, I noticed ... light of the flares that work continu... night and that the damage has been ... mous. The embankment leading to ... bridge for 350 feet has been either ... troyed, while of the first huge span no... remains. Away over the gap are the ... lights of the Karachi-bound train. All ... for about perhaps a distance or two mi... the cooly encampments while in the ... distance, gandily dressed, native women ... men are dumping down the materials, ... by basket, for the new bund on which ... temporary line will be laid. The ... by the large flares has something ... weird about it. It can be likened to ... army of shouting gaudily garbed ... rushing hither and thither in some ... devilry. Such is Malir by night—a ... plain with the remains of the bridge. ... it rises a confused din. Across ... sands sways backwards and forwards a ... tuous crowd of dusty natives: various ... are exchanging jests and jeers with each ... as they come into collision in their jo... to and fro.

It is hoped that the trains will be ... across this breach in a few days. The ... the line will be passable, it is believe... Saturday. Not enough praise can be ... to the energetic engineers who are not ... themselves to push work on with all ... rapidity. I hear that several of the ... folk of these plains have been drowned ... tremendous floods which passed over an... appeared no one knows where. Peo... were early on the scene describe how ... saw deer and pigs and other animals ... washed and thrown about in swirls ... water. Many poor creatures were ca... bushes and wires and were so drowned. ... others were flung hither and thither.

KARACHI, JULY ...

In acknowledging receipt of a letter ... the Karachi Chamber of Commerce ... asking the District Traffic Superinte... N. W. Railway, Karachi, if he can ... any idea as to when goods ... between Karachi and the Pun... likely to be resumed the latter replied ... the seriousness of the situation ... about by the complete cessation of all ... caused by breaches on the line has been ... realised by all officers of the railway and ... possible effort has been made to restore ... munication at the earliest possible m... The diversion at the bridge at mile 78 ... rapidly nearing completion and the bri... Malir is being bridged as quickly as po... and it is expected through communi... over one line will be restored probably ... Wednesday next (22nd) when goods ... will be resumed.

KARACHI'S SPLENDID ISOLATION.

The present suspension of all Railway ... from the Punjab and Sind into Karachi, due ... breaches on the North Western Railway ... cipally between Kotri and Karachi, would, ... "Sind Gazette," have had very serious results ... mercantile community of our town in ordinary ... in which this month has been one of the busi... seen our harbour and wharves congested with ... mers. But this year, as regards the "Season" ... been an extraordinary and most disappoi... to export merchants, and, up to the pre... exports of wheat have been infinitesimal ... with previous ordinary years, and that ... not much better. In spite of extraordi...

freights and really high prices ruling at Home, merchants have not up to the present been able to combine any business worth speaking of, as up country holders of stocks have held out far more than can be paid for export, as they are able to dispose of small quantities daily at high prices for local consumption and for export to other districts in India where famine rates have been ruling. But had it been otherwise, what a state of affairs it would have been! Merchants would have had numerous steamers on demurrage for weeks together, as the present interruption of Railway communication appears likely to continue for at least another fortnight and has already lasted more than a week. Three weeks' total stoppage of all arrivals from up-country in a "busy season" would have driven our mercantile community frantic! Their losses, not alone on demurrage to steamers, but through the impossibility of keeping to their home contracts, made possibly at high rates for early shipment, would have been enormous, as in all probability buyers at Home would have thrown up their contracts if Canadian and American wheat had gone down as it so often has done. Our mercantile community have indeed a great deal to put up with. What with continuous plague which often reaches high figures rendering manual labour scarce and uncertain, a limited supply of wagons to bring in their up-country purchases thus limiting their sales at Home to quantities far less than their means and forcing much of their capital to lie idle to a certain extent, and on the top of it all a continual dread of railway communication being interrupted, especially during the monsoon or busiest months, and Karachi seems yearly to be getting more and more into the monsoon and cyclonic zone.

It is high time then that the North Western Railway line, especially from Kotri to Karachi, was examined by experts and the bridges made more secure. Anything like what is considered only a moderate rainfall in other parts of India always result in an interruption, often a lengthy one, of traffic on this line. The bridges on the line are certainly faulty, particularly the Malir one. After a rainfall the river rushes down a narrow channel to the bridge and of course with such a sudden and tremendous flow of water against the bridge which perhaps for a year or more has not had more than a few inches of water running through its centre arches, something is bound to give way. We would advocate the widening of the river banks at this point on either side of the bridge by at least half a mile on either side and the extension of the bridge itself by a few spans at both ends. This would result in the water rushing down the river being thrown into a much larger basin and thus at once automatically lowering its height and force before it reached the pillars and abutments of the bridge. The Malir bridge as it stands at present is always a standing menace to the trade of our port, and so also are many parts of the line in deep but low cuttings through which the water rushes as through a canal, and the sooner, we say, a thorough overhauling of this line takes place the better.

And now we would touch upon the total interruption of telegraphic communication with the whole of India for nearly forty-eight hours which occurred last week when the Malir river was in flood. Here again the telegraph wires run alongside the Railway and when the river is in flood the lines go too. All praise is due to the Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent of the Government Telegraph Department here, for the great effort they made to speedily restore communication, and we can sympathize with them in their embarassment when they found that not even a rocket-firing apparatus, to shoot a line across the swollen river could be had. Had there been one available, communication with the opposite bank and thus with the whole of India could have been established quickly, and with very little difficulty. Perhaps the Port Trust and the Chamber of Commerce will make a note of this and see that the Port is provided with such an apparatus as speedily as possible.

In conclusion we think one energetic member for Sind, and from Mr. M de P Webb, might well draw attention in the Governor's Council to some of the defects we labour under. It would be a most serious matter, indeed, if at the present moment we had, one of our Frontier wars on and required an immediate despatch of mules, munitions or troops from Karachi. Nothing else perhaps will open so much the eyes of the Government to the need which exists for the over-hauling and partial reconstruction of the railway line—especially that between Karachi and Kotri.

As we go to press we hear that it is rumoured in Karachi that fears are entertained of the stability of the great bridge across the Indus between Kotri and Hyderabad. Fortunately, however, if this does give way, we have the old route to Sukkur and the Punjaub still open to us.

RELIEF NEEDED IN SIND.

Mr. J. Sladen, I.C.S., Collector of Karachi, writes:—

The floods which occurred throughout the Karachi District following on the excessive rainfall of last week have, it is feared, caused a loss of life and property equal to or even exceeding that of 1902 when a cyclone swept over the District. Information at present is scanty, but such as it is leaves little doubt that very great distress prevails where the rainfall was heaviest. North of Kotri three or four large villages are said to be in ruins; in Tatta 300 houses fell and in the 'capas' between Tatta and Jherruck 57 lives are known at present to have been lost, many cattle have been drowned and hardly a village is left standing. In Shahbandar and Jati where the rainfall almost reached 17 inches the condition of the people is most deplorable, and further reports are not likely to put a better aspect upon the situation. The inhabitants of this area were already in a distressed condition from the failure of the rice crops last year. Now the floods have swamped the young seedlings and no crop is likely to be raised during the current kharif season.

I venture at once without waiting for more detailed information to appeal to the public through your paper for assistance to the sufferers in this calamity. The more quickly this can be given the greater will be the benefit, and to distribute relief at once may be the means of saving many lives among the homeless and starving.

Subscriptions may be sent to the Collector direct or paid into the Relief Fund at the National Bank.

FOLLOWING on inquiries made by the British Government with a view to obtaining a supply of Australian tinned rabbits for use in the navy, a sample case from the recently established tinning factory at Rupertswood has been forwarded to the Imperial authorities. It is urged, however, on behalf of the factory owner, that if the same contract conditions are made to apply to rabbits as now apply to meat, the machinery at present in use would not allow arrangements to be completed. It is likely, though, that these could be altered. The re-establishment of the tinning industry is particularly important to Victoria now that New South Wales has cut so much into the freezing business, and a large Government contract would be undoubtedly of the greatest assistance while efforts are being made to place the industry on the old footing which it held before faulty consignments from the sister State earned so evil a reputaion for Australian tinned rabbits on the London market. Fortunately, the provisions of the Commerce Act would guard against any repetition of that error.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

TUESDAY, JULY 21.

Privilege leave of absence is granted to Lieut. F. B. Scott, R.G.A., from the 14th August to the 12th October.

The following officers qualified in the tests specified, at Bombay, on the 6th July:—Hindustani,—Higher Standard, Part II,—Lieut. G. M. Ayscough, 116th Mahrattas. Hindustani,—Lower Standard, Part II,—Lieut. P. T. Blanford, R.G.A.

The following arrivals and departures are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:—

NORTHERN ARMY.

ARRIVALS.—Major C. Dawes, I.M.S., and 2nd-Lieut. H. H. L'Estrange, 1st Royal Sussex Regt., arrived and landed per s.s. "City of Paris" on 13th July. Lieut. D. D. Wilson, 17th Cavalry, arrived and landed per s.s. "Oriental" on 10th July, Capt. F. E. E. Henderson, 1st Royal Munster Fusls., arrived and landed per s.s. "Persia" on 21st May. Capt. R. Kerwick, I. O. Dept., and Major H. W. Cruddas, 38th Dogras, per s.s. "Dumbea" on 16th July. Surgeon-Genl. F. W. Trevor, R.A.M.C., Lieut. C. M. Yates, 1st Bt., Warwickshire Regt., and Major C. W. Crofton, 2nd N. Staffordshire Regt., per s.s. "Arabia" on 1st July.

DEPARTURES.—Lieut. C. R. P. Winser, 1st S. Lancashire Regt., per s.s. "Florio and Rubattino" on 15th July. 2nd-Lieut. R. H. Sheepshanks, Attached 2nd Bn. Rifle Brigade, Capt. L. S. Browne, 38th Dogras, Lieut. R. H. Bott, I.M.S., and Capt. C. Currie, S. and T. Corps, per s.s. "Castalia" on 15th July. 2nd-Lieut. G. W. Whittall, 1st Oxfordshire L. Infy., per s.s. "Baldnino" on 15th July. Lieut. W. H. Sitwell, 52nd Battery, R.F.A., and Lieut. A.H. Bald 2/3 (Q.A.O.) Gurkha Rifles, per s.s. "Peninsular" on 18th July. Capt. E. P. Dorrien-Smith, 2nd Shropshire L. Infy., and 2nd Lieut. A. Wyllie, The Royal Scots Fusilliers, per s.s. "Peninsular" on 18th July. Capt. F. W. Barrett, 15th Hussars, per s.s. "Peninsular" on 18th July. Capt. E. C. Creagh, 57th Rifles, F. F., Lieut.-Col. N. T. Nickalls, 17th Lancers, Capt. P. Howell, Q. O. Corps of Guides, Lieuts. T. R. F. Bate and V. Batty., R.H.A., per s.s. "Peninsular" on 18th July. Col. A. E. Whistler, 16th Rajputs, per s.s. "Peninsular" on 18th July.

SOUTHERN ARMY.

ARRIVALS.—Lt. H. B. Le D. Tree, 112th Infantry, Lt. W. D. S. Brownrigg, 1st Sherwood Foresters, and Capt. S. R. Godkin, I.M.S., arrived and landed per s.s. "Arabia" on 17th July.

Major C. A. F. Hocken, 35th Scinde Horse, and Lieut.-Col. B. St. J. Barter, 1st Lincolnshire Regt., arrived and landed per s.s. "Arabia" on 17th July.

Capt. A. F. Stewart, 116th Mahrattas, arrived and landed per s.s. "Arabia" on 17th July.

DEPARTURES.—Major W. L. Conran, 125th Napier's Rifles, Colonel E. A. Kettlewell, 120th Rajputana Infty, per s.s. "Castalia" on 15th July.

Major A. R. Ditmas, S. and T. Corps, per s.s. "Peninsular" on 18th July.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 20.

Captain Bliss, 1st. Pattalion 8th Gurkha Rifles, is selected for employment in the Eastern Bengal and Assam Military Police.

2nd.-Lieutenant Skinner, attached to the 1st Battalion Middlesex Regiment, is appointed to the Indian Army, and posted to the 125th Rifles.

Lieutenant Campbell, West Riding Regiment, is appointed to the Indian Army and posted to the 74th Punjabis.

Lieutenant Cooper, Middlesex Regiment, is appointed to the Indian Army and posted to the 79th Infantry.

2nd.-Lieutenant Nairne, Royal Scots Fusiliers, is appointed to the Indian Army and posted to the 61st Pioneers.

Lieutenant Gordon, Royal Irish Regiment, is appointed to the Indian Army and posted to the 67th Punjabis.

Lieutenant Haynes, East Yorks, is appointed to the Indian Army and posted to the 21st Punjabis.

2nd.-Lieutenant Atkins, Royal Sussex Regiment, is appointed to the Indian Army and posted to the 67th Punjabis.

Major Banbury is confirmed as Second-in-Command, 43rd Erinpura Regiment.

Major Stack, 33rd Light Cavalry, has one year's extension, as Registration Officer.

Captain Edwards has one year's extension, as Adjutant, Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles.

Captain Earley, North Staffords, is appointed Professor, Royal Military College, Kingstone, Canada.

Major Buist, 29th Lancers, is appointed Second-in-Command, 34th Horse.

Captain Howell, Corps of Guides, has three months' leave.

THE Colonial Products Exhibition, in which Indian merchants have been invited to take part, will be held at Liverpool from the 7th to the 19th December next.

BRAZIL AND JAPAN.

Ridiculous Report Denied.

The Brazillian Legation in Paris has communicated to the Press the following cablegram received from its Government:

"Rio de Janeiro, July 1.—The statement cabled from Rio de Janerio to New York by a South American correspondent, which has been made the subject of comment by the "New York Herald" and other journals, to the effect that Brazil was ordering warships and purchasing armaments to be handed over to Japan, is sheer invention.

"The statement was circulated in the hope of creating difficulties between the United States and Brazil. The whole world knows the old and cordial friendship which exists between Brazil and the excellent relations between the Governments of Rio de Janeiro and Washington. The fact that cordial telegrams were exchanged between President Penna and President Roosevelt on the occasion of the visit of the American fleet to Rio de Janeiro, and that a few days ago the Washington Government entrusted to Brazil the care of American interests in Venezuela are a proof of this friendship.

"And even if the relations of Brazil with the United States were not on a footing of the most perfect and cordial understanding, every sensible person will understand that a Government careful of its good name would never agree to play the part attributed by this erroneous statement to Brazil."

COLONEL Thomson, Judge Advocate-General, has proceeded on three months' leave and Colonel Reid has been appointed to officiate for him.

ELEVATION OF THE DEPRESSED CLASSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Every thoughtful observer of the events that are happening round about us will admit that the country is passing through a period of transition and suspense. Whether the times to follow will be more peaceful or more boisterous it is difficult to say. But the times in which we live to-day are indeed very trying. The bomb outrage and the discoveries made in connection with it have upset the equilibrium of the minds of not a few. The press prosecutions and other prosecutions for sedition with which the judiciary is engaged in all the provinces of India also have a considerably disturbing influence on the peace of the country. No one appears, under these circumstances, to pay any heed to problems which are of a tremendously pressing character. The passing phase of Indian public life to-day has absorbed the interest of every one to the great detriment of the progress of questions like those of the dedication of minor girls to gods, Temperance, Female Education and Elevation of the Depressed Classes. Everything has fallen into utter insignificance before politics and the reforms promised by the Secretary of State. Every one who understands something of Legislative Councils and the like, is probably dreaming of representing his district or taluka when they are re-constructed and the number of councillors is increased. But no one has the leisure to consider how best to create a nationality, about which we hear so much, out of the heterogenous mass of conflicting castes and subcastes which are barring the way to real advance, be it social or political. Under these circumstances the faint sign of an awakening to our real shortcomings, to the problems to which I have referred above, which is noticeable here and there, is to be sincerely welcomed, in the hope that it may lead to a further awakening of a lasting character. I propose, in this short article, to speak of what is being done in the Bombay Presidency to elevate the Depressed Classes, who include the Mahar, Mang, Chambhar, the sweeper and other minor castes which are looked upon as "untouchable" by the higher classes.

The vast importance of the problem can be realised only by those who have given any thought to it. To those who have not read the Census reports or the literature on the question to be obtained of the Secretary, Depressed Classes Mission, Bombay, it may appear that those who talk of the elevation of the Depressed Classes are merely making a mountain of a mole-hill. Home-staying people can have no notion of the vast numbers of the degraded people—the untouchables whose very shadow is polluting—who are hanging like heavy mill-stones round the neck of India's advancement. The number of the "untouchables" is not an insignificant one as many people suppose. Nearly one-sixth of the total population of India are Depressed Classes and the same proportion obtains in the case of the population of the Bombay Presidency. In Bengal these people go by the name of Namsudras and in Madras they are the famous "Pariahs" who are looked upon as worse than dogs in that Presidency. Though cast out, most of these profess to be Hindus and very few have embraced Christianity or other religions though they have everything to gain by such a change and nothing to lose. This fact is worth consideration. It shows that these people, whatever their shortcomings in other respects, cherish a love for their religion which their wilful degradation by the higher classes cannot succeed in uprooting. The importance of the education of these classes does not, however, lie in this. (It is firstly of a religious character and secondly and thirdly of a social and political character.) The elevation of the Depressed Classes is and ought to be a religious duty to those who have any idea of bettering their condition. Their condition and status ought to be improved not because they will be useful in the achievement of self-government or with any such motive, but primarily because they are our brethren, because as children of the same Father they have a claim upon us to elevate them. This will lead to the strengthening of the Society as a whole and how it will also help to achieve a greater measure of success in politics, is obvious to all who bestow any thought upon the problem.

So far as I am aware, the only indigenous agency working for their elevation is the mission to them started by Mr. V. R. Shinde of the local Prarthana Samaj. The Prarthana Samaj is a well known body of believers in Theism—men who have socially and religiously gone very much ahead of the Hindus of this Presidency. They are all earnest and sincere persons working in every possible good way for the welfare of humanity without the distinctions of caste or creed. The Samaj is a small body but the good work it has done and is doing is out of all proportion larger than its numbers. This mission was started in October 1906, on a very small scale. There was then a single school near the Globe Mill at Parel in which were taught the rudiments of Marathi. The promoters little dreamt that within a few months of the inception of the idea they would be called upon to increase their work so immensely as they have done. At present there are half a dozen institutions under the management of the mission. The Parel school has been developed into a Middle School, with a free reading room, a free dispensary and a free library attached to it. Then there are a Day and Night schools at Mahalaxmi attended by about a hundred and ten boys. The school at Deonar Kachrapatti near Kurla is attended by thirty to forty pupils belonging to these classes. The Day and Night schools in the Poona Cantonment complete the educational activity of the mission. In all the schools of the mission there are about 450 pupils belonging to the Depressed Classes, of which number fifty are girl pupils. Sunday moral classes and divine services are held in most of the schools and they are all well attended. The ladies of the "Seva Sadan" of the mission (not to be confounded with the "Seva Sadan" started by Mr. B. M. Malabari,) visit the families of these people in their own homes and teach them the elementary principles of hygiene, cleanliness and sanitation and also to sew. A series of public addresses on temperance (not picketing), social purity and religion is arranged for the benefit of the members of these communities, and it is hoped that it will do immense good to them.

A scheme has been submitted to Government embodying in it the plan of a colony of the Depressed Classes, the starting of an industrial home for them and building a few blocks of model rooms for their benefit. As the scheme is under the consideration of Government it is difficult to say what may ultimately come of it, but considering the attitude of the official world towards the mission and its activity, the mission is hopeful of getting good help from Government. The work among these classes cannot be confined to the town and island of Bombay alone. It has already been extended to Poona and will, funds permitting, be extended further on throughout Maharashtra.

All the good work the mission is doing and may do in future depends entirely on public support. The present monthly expenses of the mission are close upon Rs. 400. These are sure to increase as the extent of work increases. The mission has a number of schemes to carry out, but it is want of funds which is coming in the way of its doing it. The work the mission has set itself to do is a noble one. Looked at from any point of view, there is nothing nobler than it. We therefore earnestly appeal to all who desire the advancement of India to help the mission in all possible ways. We do not want money only, though it is by far the most welcome help. We need help in cloth, clothes, book-binding instruments, sewing machines and many similar things. However little the help or the contribution, the mission will be very thankful to accept it. It may be sent to Mr. V. R. Shinde, B. D., Prarthana Samaj, Bombay, or to the Head Master, Depressed Classes Mission, Middle School, near the Elphinstone Road station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.—Yours etc.,

A SERVANT OF THE DEPRESSED.

SPORTING NEWS.

A CRICKET MATCH IN BOMBAY.

This that I recount occurred many, many years ago; in fact, I cannot for the life of me swear whether it is really true or merely a dream—probably it is only the latter.

I had been stationed up-country for several years in a place where I had little opportunity to indulge in my favourite recreation, cricket. However, I still retained all my old enthusiasm for the game and used to read the newspapers accounts of matches in Bombay and Poona with a feeling of envious regret that fate had not directed my steps to those parts. It was always the beginning of a new season that brought on the worst feelings of depression, and in the year in question the middle of June had come round and I was experiencing the usual pangs and heartily cursing my unlucky destiny.

But there is an old proverb to the effect that the darkest hour heralds in the dawn, and so it proved in my case: I was sitting in office one morning when a note was brought, informing me that a man in my branch of the service had gone sick in Bombay, and that I was the only one available to take his place. I remember that the note concluded with an expression of regret at having to send me at such a bad time of year—a needless waste of politeness as this move was the very thing that I had been desiring for so long.

My one thought was to start as quickly as possible, and so, after overhauling my cricket gear and directing my servant about the less important part of my kit, I found myself that same evening safely ensconced in the Bombay mail.

As we approached the coast we soon found evidence that the monsoon was in full swing, a steady downpour accompanying us for mile upon mile without a break, culminating in a perfect deluge as the train slowly threaded its way through three feet of water into Victoria Terminus, Bombay. This did not seem very hopeful from a cricket point of view, and as there was no immediate prospect of a break in the weather, I resigned myself to a wait.

But I soon found that my fears were premature. That evening, having been introduced to the Gymkhana as a temporary member, I was supporting the bar with several old acquaintances, one of whom I discovered, to my luck, to be the Captain of cricket. Better still, he welcomed me with open arms, and declared that I must play for them in the next day's match against the Malabar Free Foresters.

"But," I said; "surely you won't be able to play after all this rain?"

"Oh, I don't know, the grounds dry very quickly here, and if the rain holds off to-night, we ought to get a game of sorts. Anyhow I will let you know in the morning."

So we left it at that, although personally I saw no possibility of playing anything save water polo on the next day.

While I was having breakfast the next morning the first note arrived simply "Just off to see the ground, think we can play." Then at intervals of about half an hour they made their appearence; it was quite refreshiny to find a man so keen on the game. Some of them breathed a spirit of hopefulness, whilst at times I could detect a feeling of despondency. "Ground not so bad. We begin at 2-30." Then another, "That was a nasty shower. Ground under water."

A little later, "Ground improving. Don't forget 2-30," and so on throughout the morning. However, as the last that I received was one of the hopeful variety I felt bound to put in an appearance, and at two o'clock started off in flannels. A slight drizzle was falling at the time, which soon developed into a steady downpour, and I was thankful that I had brought my umbrella. I was in some uncertainty as to the locality, which was increased by the mist and rain which completely obliterated all landmarks at more than thirty yards range. However, I was pleased to hear a yell of recognition from behind, and found myself joined by the captain that cheery optimist. "Doesn't look very promising," he yelled (it certainly did not!) "but I've played in worse than this. We are quite close to the ground now."

After a few minutes' walk we came upon a small gathering of half drowned human beings who turned out to be six of our opponents and seven of our own side. They had apparently decided before our arrival that cricket would be impossible, and indeed were just on the point of departing. But they reckoned without their host! The captain would hear none of it. "Oh, come," he said, "now that we are here we may as well go on with it. There are quite enough present to start, and the sooner the better, as the rain seems to be beginning again." This referred to an extra hard downpour, but one masterful personality will always dominate a crowd and we decided to start.

Our opponents won the toss and elected to bat, and the captain led the remainder out on to the ground. I say "ground" as that is the generally accepted nomenclature of a cricket field, but really it would have been more accurate to have said "water" as not a particle of "terra firma" was to be seen, and although, as a newcomer, I did not like to make any criticisms, yet I could distinctly feel the water lapping my knee as I walked. At first I could not see the wickets, but finally I saw the tops of them sticking up. "Tomkins," shouted the captain (Tomkins was my name), "will you try the first over?"

I pleaded lack of practise, but, as I think I said before, the captain was a masterful man and I found myself with the ball in my hand about to attack half a man and two inches of wicket. The first ball I sent down was not a success; it would not have been a good ball even if it had reached the wicket, but as a matter of fact it pitched half-way and stopped there, floating serenely on the water. One of the batsmen wanted to run byes, but that was out of the question as they could not run through the water. The wicket-keeper also refused to fetch it, as he said that there was a rule forbidding him to take the ball in front of the wicket. Finally I went and retrieved it myself, the umpire suggesting that it should count as if it had slipped out of my hands by mistake. I tried twice more, but with the same result, and then I apologised to the captain, said that I was not used to bowling under these conditions, and would he mind trying somebody else.

Now, that individual had been strangely quiet for some time; he was fielding point, and I could still see his head, but otherwise he had not made his presence felt since the commencement of game. He took no notice of my request, but instead turned to the umpire, who combined the duty with that of grounds man.

"Thompson," he said in an impressive voice, "what ground is—(here a wave swept completely over his head)—what ground is this?"

"Why, ours to be sure, sir,"

"Then, kindly tell me what that chimney is doing over there on the leg boundary!"

Thompson looked, and a light seemed to dawn on him when the captain's voice broke in:—

"Thompson, you're an idiot. This is not our ground at all! You've pitched the wickets in the sea!"

* * * *

As I said before, I cannot remember if this is true or only a dream. Anyhow I never played again in Bombay, for if the story is true I was laid up for six months with rheumatic fever, and if it is only a dream I must have woken up at this point.

"P." in the "Pioneer"

WELLINGTON BOXING TOURNAMENT.

A Decided Success.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, July 20.

Over 2,000 enthusiastic spectators were present at the Gymnasium at Wellington last Saturday night to witness the finals of the Wellington Boxing Tournament, when good and exciting fights were witnessed.

Major E. P. Lambert, R. F. A., Commandant of the Depot, gave away the prizes to the winners. In a short speech, he congratulated the winners and remarked that boxing was a favourite and manly game with the Military, and he was glad this year's tournament was a decided success as regards the pugilists and the sport witnessed.

BOYS.—Finals.

Fisher, Royal Fusiliers, Secunderabad, beat Rudd, Dorset Regiment, Wellington. Fisher opened the attack, inflicting severe punishment on Rudd. Fisher won on points.

BANTAMS.—Semi-Finals.

Corpl. Daniels, Dorset Regiment, Wellington, beat Pte. Moane of the same Regiment.

The result was decided in the second round. Moane in the second round threw up the sponge.

Pte. Hughes, Royal Warwick Fusiliers, Burma, beat Pte. Oliver, Dorset Regiment, Wellington.

Hughes was quick with his work, and in the third round, succeeded in driving his opponent to the rope, and won the contest.

FEATHER WEIGHTS.—Semi-Finals.

Pte. Biggs, Royal Warwick Fusiliers, Burma, beat Pte. Wainwright of the same Regiment.

In the second round, Biggs succeeded in flooring Wainwright, and won the contest.

Lance-Corpl. Watson was in better form, and inflicted severe hard hits on Connor, which brought him down in the second round.

LIGHT WEIGHTS.—Semi-Finals.

Corpl. McArdell, Royal Warwick Fusiliers, Burma, beat Sgt.-Instr. Jenkins, Southern Province Mounted Rifles.

Both pugilists being in good form, exciting fights were witnessed. In the extra round, McArdell was successful in inflicting severe punishment, and won on points.

Pte. Gobbey, Royal Fusiliers, Secunderabad, beat Pte. Mason, Royal Warwick Fusiliers, Burma.

This was another exciting contest. Mason pluckily forced his opponent, but in the extra round, McArdell won on points.

SIX ROUND CONTEST.

Lance Corpl. Ledington, Royal Warwick Fusiliers, Burma, beat Drummer Richardson, Royal Fusiliers, Secunderabad.

In the fifth round, Richardson threw up the sponge.

NOVICES.—Semi-Finals.

Pte. Stevenson, Royal Warwick Fusiliers, Burma, beat Pte. Cozens, Dorset Regiment, Wellington.

In the second round, Stevenson knocked down Cozens.

BANTAMS.—Finals.

Corpl. Daniels, Dorset Regiment, Wellington, beat Pte. Hughes, Royal Warwick Fusiliers, Burma.

LIGHT WEIGHTS.—Finals.

Pte. Biggs, Royal Warwick Fusiliers, Burma, beat Lance-Corpl. Watson, Manchester Regiment, Secunderabad.

Biggs won on points.

LIGHT WEIGHTS.—Finals.

Corpl. McArdell, Royal Warwick Fusiliers, Burma, beat Pte. Gobbey, Royal Fusiliers, Secunderabad.

Gobbey gave in owing to an injury to his hand.

In the finals of the Novices Contest, which was fought this afternoon, Pte. Adams, Royal Fusiliers, Secunderabad, beat Pte. Stevenson, Royal Warwick Fusiliers, Burma. Both pugilists were in excellent form and an exciting fight was witnessed. Adams won on points. This terminated the tournament.

GOLF IN MADRAS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 20.

The Gold Medal Competition at golf conditions of which two rounds at the Guindy links and two rounds at the Island links, players returning the best scratch score to receive a gold medal and two players returning best scores under handicap to receive the other prizes, resulted in Mr. Y. M. Brown winning the gold medal. Major Galbatt, I.M.S., won the first handicap prize: Messrs. N.F. Wilkieson and F. F. Gardner divided the second handicap prize.

THE EXHIBIT OF THE EMPIRE BUILDERS.

"Perhaps in spite of the exquisite beauty of the silver casket, it is the world of significance which must be conjured up by its contents, that will remain the deepest impression in the minds of visitors to the Franco-British Exhibition," writes Perceval Landon in the "World's Work" for June, which is a striking illustrated review of the Exhibition. "At every point in the wide circle of human interests these two ancient enemies and ancient friends are necessarily contrasted.

"Education, art, science, commerce, sports, pleasures, quidquid agunt homines—there is hardly an unrepresented method, occupation, preference, prejudice, or tendency. Here the warm vivacity of France bears away the palm beyond cavil or dispute: there the dogged if unimaginative certainty of purpose carries the English beyond competition. Among all these different spheres of effort or interest, another can hardly be named in importance beside the most elementary of all, the comparative power of France and England to break fresh ground beyond the seas and lay those foundations of civilisation and prosperity upon which, after all, the whole vast edifice of either's empire is of necessity supported.

OUR EVER-CHANGING EMPIRE.

"Yet there are many things to be remembered in contrasting these two of the three greatest colonising forces of the day, England, France, and Holland—for Germany, with all her many acres, has hardly even now begun to regard them as other than conquered realms that may indeed add gilding to the imperial title, but cannot as yet be a means of winning material prosperity either for themselves or for the fatherland. In sheer bulk of population and of extent there is, indeed, an overwhelming advantage on the side of the British Empire. It was a shrewd man, if unkind, who said that the sun never set upon the "same" British Empire as it had set upon the previous evening, and it is difficult to make an accurate estimate at any given moment of its mass.

"Probably—at any rate, during the exhibition—it may be said with fair accuracy that the English flag waves over 11,200,000 square miles of the surface of this planet and that 397,000,000 of its inhabitants are subjects of King Edward, including under both heads, the newly acquired territory in the Malay States. The possessions of France are of a more stable nature, and the totals in her case may be said to be 4,320,000 square miles and 83,800,000 inhabitants.

ABOUT THE GIRDLE OF THE EARTH.

"The exhibition demonstrates in a very practical way the strong hold which France has upon the girdle of the earth. The tropics seem to belong to her almost as much as to us, and if she possesses no stupendous dependency like India, she, for the rest, holds her own well with ourselves. Even in India she still jealously claims jurisdiction over isolated enclaves, and never a mail-train runs into Calcutta save with the leave and licence of our friends across the Channel.

"But it is elsewhere that France has found her fields of conquest. She has sought the sun where it might nearest be found, and her signature is writ large over northern Africa."

THE DEARTH OF GENIUS.

"Detractors of the age," says the "Nation," "think it a telling argument to refer us back to the seventies' asking what men we have to set against the giants of those days. In poetry they ask us, 'Where is your Tennyson and Browning, your coming Swinburne, your Matthew Arnold?' 'What theologians to-day can rank with Newman, Stanley, Lightfoot, Martineau, or Manning? What historians with Freeman, Froude, and J. R. Green? What essayists with Carlyle and Ruskin? Among general thinkers or philosophers, whom will you match against Mill, Spencer, or T. H. Green? In this boasted age of science, who stands out as did Darwin, Huxley, Tyndall, thirty years ago? Even in the novel, whom will you pit against the George Eliot, Dickens, Meredith of the last generation?' And so they brandish in the world of polities the names of Gladstone and Disraeli, in art those of Rossetti and Burne-Jones, and repeat in ever-growing confidence their challenge.

THE GREAT MEN OF THE SEVENTIES.

"The great men of the 'seventies carried a certain real distinction of personality, an inspiration of expression, which no body of men of similar influence and authority carry now. Poets, artists, essayists, scientists, were in large measure the conscious prophets or interpreters of new, large, transforming ideas, the quick fruitage of recent discovery and audacious speculation in fifty new fields. It was a time of Pisgah views, of swift, unfolding visions and transformations, which furnished strong nourishment and splendid inspiration to men of quick imagining and popular sympathies. The early intellectual and emotional operation of the new scientific and critical ideas was liberative and thaumaturgic; the extension of the reign of law into human history, the doctrines of the conservation of energy and correlation of physical forces, the great conception of scientific evolution, still lay in a vague plaster shape, rich material for the poetic eloquence of an 'In Memoriam' or a 'Belfast Address.'

"Such oracles are now dumb, and it is their trumpet notes we miss, not only among the poets of our time, but among the statesmen, scientists, and reformers. The great liberative and stimulative thoughts of a generation ago seem to have become conservative and restrictive, almost paralysing, influences of to-day. This is partly what is meant by saying that we live in a too critical age. It is not merely the evident breakdown of old orthodoxies in religion, politics, and general thought, but the rapid subsidence of the early effervescence of the new formative ideas. Science seems to have overmechanised our thinking and our outlook upon life, as it has our industries; the glow and inspiration have died out of the new thought, and have left a dull heritage of semi-fatalistic formulæ, breeding excessive caution, and imposing the intellectual duty of going slow.

"We are to-day cultivating, as the best fruit of modern culture, a type of broad-minded, shallow-feeling man and woman, who move with self-conscious slowness among the intricacies of life, shunning fanaticism and refusing to take risks. Many familiar features of our modern civilisation co-operate with this tendency, the growth of material comfort and security in an age of peace, strong governments, and economic advance. There is also the congestion of ideas and of information, pouring out upon the mind in ways that well-nigh inhibit selection and preclude settled convictions upon issues of critical importance to the inner life. Such conditions are injurious to the emergence and free life of natural genius. Men bred in these intellectual preserves will not venture as boldly as their fathers into the wilds of life; they will be less eager and less able to 'grasp the skirts of happy chance and breast the blows of circumstance' in following their star. It is the general recognition of these facts that leads not a few modern counsellors to urge, justly, if somewhat vaguely, that what is wanted is 'a new religion.' For most patent among our discouragements of effort is the gradual fading of practical faith, not merely in the personal Providence of current theologies, but in the creative powers of man and the sustaining order of the universe.

THE TORPOR OF OUR TIMES.

"Take the present case of politics as a signal example. Is it not evidently true that we can there do no great work because of our unbelief, and that the marking-time in most of our great humanitarian movements is primarily due to a want of confidence in man's mission in the universe? Not a few of our Churches are alive to the torpor of our times, but their magical rites seem ineffectual for exercising it. It may be, perhaps, to a further, fuller, wiser science that we must first look for the impulse which shall break the spell, revivify the dulled emotions and kindle once more the live imaginations to great and spiritually fruitful endeavours."

SHOULD THE KING SNUB M.P.'s?

Several M.P.s were not invited to the King's recent garden-party at Windsor. This is an unprecedented thing, and has caused much criticism. The M.P.s concerned are presumed to have offended the King by their Parliamentary criticisms. But the question arises as to whether the King is to be allowed to criticise Parliament indirectly in this way? In any case, the action is very small and petty.

"WESTMINSTER GAZETTE'S" VIEW.

The "Westminster Gazette" writes thus on the matter:

"We could scarcely be surprised if the comments which have been made this week on the omission—real or alleged—of certain Members of Parliament from the number of those invited to the Royal garden-party compelled the King and his advisers to consider whether more harm than good may not be done by relaxing the rules which usually apply to Court invitations. It is, of course, an honour and pleasure to receive his Majesty's invitation; but if not to receive it is to be construed as implying some censure on the political opinions or proceedings of those who do not receive it an innocent social occasion becomes occasion for mischief. It is the essence of all hospitality to be free; and his Majesty has in this respect the same rights as his subjects."

A LABOUR VIEW.

The "Labour Leader" says:

"A curious piece of information reaches us regarding the distribution of the invitations to the King's garden-party at Windsor last Saturday. The name of Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P., was we are informed, struck off the list of guests by the express orders of the King, on account of Mr. Hardie's speech on the King's visit to the Tsar. Not only so, but one or two other M. P.s, including, if rumour is correct, Mr. Victor Grayson and Mr. Ponsonby, the recently elected successor to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman in Stirling Burghs, who also spoke against the King's visit, were, it appears, similarly treated for a similar reason.

"Now, Mr. Hardie has never attended one of these parties nor is he likely ever to do so; but the deliberate blacklisting of his and other M. P.s' names, in order not to offend the Russian Tsar, raises a point of considerable political interest. M. P.s are not invited as persons, but as representatives of their constituencies, and it seems strange that a constitutional monarch should seek to exclude from a public reception the representative of a British constituency because that representative has dared to speak up for the constitutional rights of another nation."

The "Nation" says: "We observe with much regret the statements in the "Daily News" and the "Daily Chronicle" that invitations to the King's garden-party at Windsor were deliberately withheld from certain Liberal and Labour Members of Parliament on account of their votes in the House of Commons on the Royal visit to the Tsar. If such an exception was made we are sure that the King was not responsible for it, for it is contrary to his character and to the spirit in which these gatherings were instituted.

NO "KING'S FRIENDS."

"It is, of course, true that his Majesty invites, or abstains from inviting, whom he pleases. But we imagine that the idea of the fetes was to establish an informal and pleasant relationship between the King and representatives of various parties and classes in the State, without any reference to opinion. This is clear from the inclusion of many members of the Labour Party in Parliament, as well as from the King's unstudied friendliness in greeting all kinds of guests. If, however, it is suggested that a Member's vote in the House of Commons, on a question of constitutional government, can affect the personal relations between the Sovereign and himself the list of invitations will need sweeping revision. There can be no party of 'King's Friends' to-day because the King does not attempt to govern and because his Ministers act for him."

THE MEN TURNED OUT BY THE UNIVERSITIES.

There is an extremely interesting article in the Midsummer Term number of the "Oxford and Cambridge Review" (Constable, 2s. 6d.) on "The Nation: Oxford and Cambridge." This article analyses "their respective efficiency and the products resultant therefrom."

"For some seven or eight centuries now Oxford and Cambridge have been continuously sending out into the world men fitted to serve the Church and the State," says the writer. Between the years 1572-1875 Oxford sent out 94,920 men and Cambridge 84,682. The date 1572 is chosen because "that is the starting-point for the Oxford matriculation books; Cambridge commenced 1544."

UNIVERSITY BISHOPS.

"The main output of our Universities has always consisted of Churchmen, therefore any discussion of relative efficiency must begin with Church dignitaries. . . . We must have some plain matter for the basis of our estimate. We can seek no better test than the selection for the Episcopate.

"What, then, are the facts in regard to the composition of this bench during the last four hundred years? We will confine ourselves to England and Wales, and take the period 1500 onwards to the present day. Omitting a few cases in which the facts cannot be absolutely certainly ascertained, we find that during this period there have been 480 Oxford bishops and 463 Cambridge.

"As to the mere numbers this is practical equality, as the difference amounts to less than 2 per cent. of the whole number involved. But when we take into consideration the respective totals of University students from which these two series of selections were made we find the results more remarkable. The pro

BULL RUNS AMOK IN DUBLIN.

Exciting Scenes in a Long Chase.

DRAMATIC ENDING.

An exciting scene took place in Dublin a few days before the mail left, when an infuriated bull, about to be shipped to Holyhead at the North Wall, suddenly turned tail at the boarding plank and dashed off through the quays, scattering people left and right, upsetting some, rushing at others, and generally creating excitement and confusion.

The route taken lay from the North Wall to Kingsbridge, and each of the streets visited was marked by some incident of the chase.

Down through Marlborough and Britain streets he tore driving terror into all who stood in his path, and followed by an ever-increasing crowd, who raised shouts and cries to stop him but still he kept up his furious pace. Men and women scurried indoors and children fled in terror; little boys climbed lampposts and railings and policemen had little trouble in getting pedestrians to move on. After many alarming incidents the bull ran through Abbey street and a telegraph messenger boy pluckily caught him by the horns and held on. The bull tried to throw him off and the boy landed astride the animal's neck. At this the bull reared and plunged more wildly than ever, and after a few minutes the lad was relieved to find himself once more on terra firma.

A FRONTAL ATTACK.

Passing through Liffey street with an enormous crowd in his wake the animal caused a great stir in the open-air furniture trade, and a man with a large fender made a bold frontal attack, but again the bull came victorious out of the encounter. He was getting into his stride seriously, now, and after further wanderings, while making up through Winetavern street, a little boy named Moore, of Nicholas lane, was knocked down and injured.

Up Michael's hill and High street the animal kept his course, but changed his tactics. In high street the open halldoor of Mr. Mullen's provision store invited his curiosity, and in he went. The excited followers saw their chance, and shut the door behind him, and after the inmates made their exit through the back parlour and up the backstairs the shop door was also closed.

Mr. Mullen held the glass door opening from the hall to the parlour while his wife and family escaped upstairs. The hallway where the bull was imprisoned was narrow and did not give him room to turn. He went up to the end and butted the door, while Mr. Mullen, with his back against the other side, kept a stuborn defence. After a few minutes Mr. Mullen also went upstairs hurriedly, and the bull made short work of the frail door and partition that separated the shop. A bicycle in the shop attracted the attention of the animal, and he succeded in getting entangled with the machine in his efforts to "loop the loop" over the counter, which went down before the charge, and splinters of wood and bicycle spokes soon littered the floor.

Around the street outside an alarmed crowd had mustered, and crash and commotion heralded the fact that the bull had made an opening for himself through the shop window. Constable 60 A, with drawn truncheon, stood guard outside, but the expected apparition of a fierce bull, with the brass gaspipe and window lighting fittings of the shop festooned on his horns, and hams and flitches of bacon falling all round, evidently upset the policeman's plan of campaign, and he made way. Then the furious animal made off shedding broken glass and other bric-a-bracs and raced towards the Four Courts, via Winetavern street, Nicholas lane, and the quays. Change of venue was here effected by crossing the bridge and Kingsbridge was reached in processional order, the bull still leading, and police and pedestrians bringing up the rear.

ORDER TO SHOOT.

The owner of the animal, Mr. Coster, of Oldtown, Manchester, had followed the wayward course of his property with interest and concern, and meeting mounted Constable O'Keeffe (55 A), who was returning from duty at the Park, he requested him to shoot the beast. Off galloped the policeman after the bull through the crowded streets and quays, up to Kingsbridge railway station, where the 6ft. high wall at the Kingsbridge railway station goods depot appealed to his ambition, and, with a snort and a bellow, he charged—mounted—and got clear inside. The mysteries of the railway track then offered a fascinating study for exploration, and, still seeking adventure, he bounded over the sleepers, and along the line in the direction of Inchicore.

The station officials were afforded cause for anxiety, as the mail train was due within a few minutes. Foot-police and mounted police went helter-skelter after him, and after a long, stern chase he was sighted near Inchicore, still going strong. A large and excited throng collected around Kingsbridge anxiously awaiting news from the front.

Constable O'Keeffe, with his rifle, and the owner, Mr. Coster, were equipped with an engine in order to come to close quarters with their quarry. Time was precious, the mail train was due at any moment and the bull must be cleared off the line at all costs.

At full steam the engine raced along, and getting near Inchicore the policeman took aim and fired—but the bull didn't wait to see if he felt anything like a bullet. On rocked the engine and on ran the bull and shot after shot rang out, but owing to the swaying of the engine the aim was necessarily uncertain, and the bull remained unwounded.

At Clondalkin, however, a stop was put to his gallop, with a well-aimed bullet. The bull staggered and halted to consider. Then he saw the engine, and with lowered head and a savage roar he charged full tilt for it, with disastrous results to himself. Bang went the carbine, and crash came the bull: bang went the engine and down went the bull, wounded and crushed!

The carcase was quickly cleared off the line, and the train passed into the station a few minutes afterwards.

To draw attention to the beauty and utility of the silk hat, there is to be a parade at the Franco-British Exhibition on July 4, organised by the Journeymen Silk Hatters' Trade Union. Every man taking part in it will wear a silk hat of perfect make. The silk hat has recently declined in favour, and we understand that the King, as the arbiter of fashion, has been written to on the subject.

There is a suggestion of old times in the sporting match arranged to take place at Newmarket at one of the July meetings, when two veteran jockeys will ride, John Osborne, aged seventy-five, and J. Butters, who is over sixty. Lord Durham has matched his three-year-old Miasma against Mr. J. A. de Rothschild's Chimborazo, of the same age. Osborne rides for Lord Durham. Both Osborne and Butters, who are trainers, ride regularly in exercise gallops, and they will provide an object lesson for the younger generation as to how jockeys rode several decades ago. Osborne rode the winner of the Derby as far back as 1874, and the St. Leger in 1863.

A YEAR OF DOMESTIC SERVANTS' INSURANCE.

The Workmen's Compensation Act of 1906, extending the provisions of the Act of 1897 to domestic servants, came into force on July 1, 1907, and the year's working has thrown a little, but not very much, light from the Law courts on its more obscure clauses, writes Alfred Fellows, in a contemporary. Of the appeals heard from the County Courts, two cases are of importance. Perhaps the most important is also the most recent, being given in the Court of Appeal in the first week in June. Under it one of the conspicuously ambiguous clauses in the Act, that defining a "workman" has received a partial interpretation. The definition in terms excludes those whose employment is of a casual nature, unless their employment is in trade or business; and it has now been held that a window-cleaner, sent for as required but at fairly regular intervals, is thus excluded. The effect of this, however, does not seem necessarily to extend to all who do what are usually called "odd jobs" about a house. Thus a charwoman, or jobbing gardener, coming by arrangement on a specified day in the week, and doing so regularly for years, might still be held within the Act. But the decision is useful as laying down that those called in for a particular piece of work as occasion arises, and not being bound to come, do so at their own risk as regards accidents.

The other case was that of the waiter in a railway restaurant-car, in the computation of whose earnings for the purposes of the Act the Court of Appeal directed tips from passengers to be reckoned. This decision is no doubt of far greater importance to proprietors of hotels and restaurants than to private householders; but instances might be found where it would affect an award to a servant. The Court was careful to exclude tips that might be "illicit, sporadic, or trival"; but it would thus appear that those to a gamekeeper at a ducal shooting-lodge might substantially increase the compensation payable were he "peppered." For, if all reports are true, they would certainly not be "trivial," and they would not be "sporadic," unless the seasons of the year can be called so. And in the ordinary case they could hardly be considered illicit, unless an employer put his express veto on the system in his own house. Perhaps, however, in the future a new convention will arise that a guest who hits a keeper or beater will indemnify his host against the statutory consequences.

Another decision which might affect domestic servants in a possible but not likely case was that declaring a workman entitled to compensation from the moment he entered a train provided by his employers, taking him to his work. As a broad result of those principles of the repealed Act of 1897 which are embodied in that of 1906, it would seem that domestic servants are entitled to compensation for any accident that occurs during the period of service all round the clock, and whether working, eating, or sleeping; but this case may indicate the time when the service begins. If a servant on first arrival is met at a station by the employer's vehicle, and meets with an accident between the station and the house, it would seem that compensation is payable but it would be otherwise if the servant took and paid for his or her own cab,

WILFUL MISCONDUCT.

It must also be remembered that an accident arising from the servant's own serious and wilful misconduct is not covered by the terms of the Act, and thus the widow of a chauffeur who was killed while taking out his master's motor-car in express disobedience to the latter's orders and for his own purposes was not awarded compensation. And apart from disobedience, the result might be the same where the servant was doing something for his own pleasure or about his own affairs, as if he were run over when out to post his own letters. On this point again the decisions under the previous Act are valuable.

As a domestic is given board and lodging in return for service, it is clear from both Acts that the value of these would be considered in assessing compensation. Here two of this year's decisions give some guidance. One laid down that the cost of board for a ship's captain was not to be taken as on the basis of what he might have saved by the arrangement; but that the cost of the food suitable to his rank and actually provided for him was to be computed. It is possible that this decision might enlarge the compensation to a servant above the standard of "board wages" if, as is usully understood, servants are better fed when the employer is at home than when they are left on board wages. In another case of a sailor, there was a difference between the amount he would have had to spend to provide for himself on shore, and his actual cost to the employers, who bought provisions wholesale, and, therefore, more cheaply. Here it was held that the cost to the employer was the measure of compensation, and this might perhaps apply to ordinary domestic servants (as it certainly would to seamen on a yacht.) But the difference in the case of a servant might not be of much importance.

As to uniforms provided, an action under the repealed Statute concerning a railway servant gives the test of their value to the servant in assessing compensation. From this it appears that their wearing value only is to be considered, apart from decoration, which in the case of a footman or coachman might make a considerable difference.

One important provision which has not actually been the subject of a decision, but has had light thrown on it from two cases on other Acts, is the clause excluding those employed "otherwise than by way of manual labour," whose remuneration exceeds £250 a year. The phrase "manual labour" as it occurs in the Employers' Liability Act of 1880 has had to be interpreted many times, and the later decisions tend to enlarge the definition. Thus last March (after the Act of 1906 had been passed but before it came into force) it was held that the driver of a motor-omnibus was engaged in manual labour, though the driver of a tram-car drawn by horses was not so, and under another Act young women tying up flowers in a shop for wreaths, crosses, and buttonholes were also exercising "manual labour." In a strict sense a surgeon who earns £1,000 at one operation is a manual labourer; in a popular sense he is certainly not so, and even a man earning £250 a year would hardly be described in this way, though all his work might be done with his fingers. It is thus likely that "manual labour" will receive a large rather than a narrow interpretation under the new Act; and if some wealthy man's chef or head-gamekeeper will sustain any injury and then itigate with his master, he may be of some service to the legal profession.

An interesting match was played on the Royal household cricket ground at Windsor Castle between a team of Eton boys, captained by Prince Albert of Wales, and an eleven representing St. George's School, Windsor Castle. Prince Albert's side went to the wicket first and made the excellent score of 140, to which Prince Albert contributed 12. St. George's School made 52, and followed on, but their second innings had not finished when time was called at seven o'clock. The young Prince (says the "Mail") batted and fielded well, and at the close of the match was heartily cheered by his eleven. Prince Albert called for three cheers for the losers, which were given. Prince Henry did not play, but with his brothers and Princess Mary watched the game with interest.

BY THE WAY.

KOREA.

THE BIBLE IN KOREA.

The native Korean Christian is, according to the Bible. Editor of the "Quiver," zealous to study his Bibles are not given away in Korea, nor sold for a small fraction of their cost, but the native is willing to pay as much as a shilling for his New Testament, although the average daily wage is only about sevenpence-half-penny. So great is the demand that, last year, when the Bible Committee had ordered a new edition of 20,000 copies of the New Testament, the whole edition was sold before a word had been printed. Koreans will endure great privations, and travel for days to attend a Bible-class, and these classes, varying according to locality from 200 to 1,300 enrolled members, will continue from ten to fourteen days.

THE COWPER AND NEWTON MUSEUM AT OLNEY.

The committee recently formed to place the Cowper and Newton Museum at Olney, Bucks, on a substantial foundation have just issued an appeal to the public. The house in which the poet lived for some nineteen years was presented to the town and the nation in 1900 by the late Mr. W. H. Collingridge, and it has since been the resort of thousands of pilgrims. At present the institution has an income of only £18 a year, and his is insufficient for its due maintenance. It is calculated that the sum of £2,200 is required, and the Bishop of Durham, chairman of the committee, who signs the appeal, trusts that the public will respond generously, and also that all who have relics of Cowper and Newton, or other objects likely to add to the interest of the museum, will kindly present them.

SOME OF THE CONTENTS.

Among the contents of the museum are a number of portraits of friends of Cowper; the shutter from Weston Underwood, with the lines, in the poet's handwriting:

Farewell, dear scenes, for ever closed to me;
Oh, for what sorrows must I now exchange ye!

In a number of glass-cases may be seen autograph letters of Cowper and Newton, the original manuscripts of the poem on "Yardley Oak" and the lines "To Mary," Newton's diary, Cowper's watch, mirror and walking-stick, Newton's chair, and many other objects relating to Cowper and his friends. It was in the parlour where these things are kept that Cowper wrote the cherished hymns "God moves in a mysterious way" and "Oh, for a closer walk with God!" and enjoyed the conversation of his friends. Here too he composed "The Task."

THE GARDEN.

The adjoining garden presents very much the appearance it did in Cowper's time. At the end of the principal path is a small building which houses Cowper's pew, removed from Olney Church in 1904. Referring to his garden, Cowper says: "The very stones in the wall are my intimate acquaintance. I should miss almost the minutest object." Among the names of the committee are, in addition to the Bishop of Durham, Rev. D. Brook, President of the Free Church Council; Rev. J. M. S. Brooke, rector of St. Mary Woolnoth; Mr. John Collingridge, Dr. William Collingridge, the Hon. T. F. Fremantle, and Dr. J. Rendel Harris. The treasurer is Mr. Frank Littleboy, Newport Pagnell. The museum, it will be seen, is rich in literary and human interest, and we trust the money required will be speedily obtained.

LOCOMOTIVE NESTS.

The sparrow which was discovered a few days ago sitting on a nest among the coal of a Great Eastern Company's engine running between St. Margaret's and Buntingford has had several predecessors in her preference for a locomotive nesting-place. A year or two ago a thrush's nest containing two eggs was found snugly ensconced on the Westinghouse brake-pipe of a carriage on an express train which had just returned to York from a trip to Newcastle. The nest, we are told, was "quite warm and comfortable." About the same time a couple of robins built their nest on the axle of a colliery wagon which was standing idle for a few days at Seghill, Northumberland. Six eggs were laid, and then the wagon was started on its journeys again. The parent birds followed it all the way to the Tyne, and it was their excited hovering over the wagon which led to an investigation and to the discovery of their strange nesting-place.

THE KHEDIVE IN LONDON.

The Khedive of Egypt is in London. He is staying at Claridge's. He has dined with the King. "It must be admitted that Egypt is fortunate in the enjoyment of a regime whose single aim is efficiency, which is free to pursue it, and which stands perhaps unmatched as a successful adaptation of administrative means to political ends," writes the "Telegraph." "And Egypt, let us always remember, is still the centre of the Old World. The Khedive rules over a land where recorded history has pulsated for six thousand years, and which is gifted with eternal vitality by the life-giving current of the Nile. Other and splendid civilisations which flourished brilliantly when the Pyramids were built have passed utterly away, and the places that knew them are a desolation. The Khedive reigns over a land which has never ceased to play passively or actively a vital part in the world's affairs, and which holds a position perhaps more significant than at any former period, as being practically the centre of three continents, and the key to the security of our whole Empire in the East."

THE LAW COURT ON ASCOT RACE-COURSE.

"When Ascot comes round there is inevitably an allusion in the papers to the presence of the chief magistrate of Bow Street at the races for the purpose of performing his judicial duties," says the "Manchester Guardian." "The "Pall Mall Gazette" the other day traced the custom to the time of Sir J. Bridge, but it had prevailed for certainly half a century or more before Sir J. Bridge was even made a magistrate. The period during which the two predecessors of Sir J. Bridge, Sir Thomas Henry and Sir T. Vaughan, presided at Bow Street must have covered thirty or forty years, and each of them attended Ascot Races year after year during the whole of their tenure of the office.

A DISTINCTION.

Two Highland farmers met on their way to church. "Man," said Donald, "I was wonderin what you will be askin' for you bit sheep over at your steadin'?"

"Man," replied Dougal, "I was thinkin' I wad be wantin' fifty shillin's for that sheep."

"I will tak' it at that," said Donald; "but och, man, Dougal, I am awful surprised at you doin' business on the Sawbath."

"Business," exclaimed Dougal. "Man, sellin' a sheep like that for fifty shillin's is not business at all; it's just charity."—"Caledonian."

Cash registers have been placed inside each entrance of a fashionable Roman Catholic church at Worcester, Massachensettss Worshippers, instead of contributing to a collection in the ordinary way during the service, are expected to make their donations as they enter the building, and to register the amount. The result is reported to be eminently satisfactory.

THE LADIES' CORNER

A NEW VOGUE.

Now that short evening and luncheon tennis parties have become the craze even in London for those who are fortunate enough to possess town gardens, dress for these particular occasions has reached the ... dignity of a cult, and the little ... laced up behind from the French polonaise ... the hips is by far the pointed guimpe to below ... These frocks are most popular in this connection. The ... fulness very short in the skirt, and without a hint o... on the corsage, which is simply fitted over the bust and waist, and made all in one with the looped polonaise. The favourite materials for their construction are shantungs and linens, and as regards the former, a "duster" body and polonaise in red or blue stripes or checks on a white ground are worn with a tucked skirt in a plain material, or vice-versa. The sleeves invariably reach below the elbow, and for the most part are tight to the cuff, but like all other details of wearing apparel this season a mere than poetic licence is permitted where the fashionable manche is concerned, the point chiefly aimed at being absolute simplicity.

THE ACCESSORIES.

Cream or biscuit-coloured footgear is worn with these little costumes; while the fashion of wearing coloured shoes and stockings to match every individual toilette has become an invariable rule, and the long lines of coloured chaussures, which stand in sentinel array in the dressing-room of every woman able to afford such an extravagance nowadays, remind one of a scratch army of mercenaries recruited from all parts of the civilised world. Greens, blues, and shades of mole and brown predominate, and most bootmakers are adepts in matching materials to a semi-tone in dyed leather, so that to all intents and purposes the gown and footgear might have been cut from the same piece of material except for the quality. A tiny stud has taken the place of the buckle to a certain extent, while the strap is caught together with a rather wide ribbon in the same shade as the shoe, and which is tied in a large butterfly bow, the delicate lace hose showing between the line of the strap and the toe of the chaussure.

IN PRAISE OF THE MAN IN BLUE.

The Report of the Commission praising the man in blue, to which reference is made above, has been welcomed by the Press.

"The Report of the Royal Commission upon the duties of the Metropolitan Police and the way in which these duties are discharged will be received by the public with the satisfaction which, we understand, is felt at the Home Office," says the "Times." "Our, policemen are not 'plaster saints' any more than the rest of us, but this inquiry shows that they are a very fine body of men, who by discipline and selection have reached a standard of conduct which some other classes would do well to endeavour to attain."

THE HERO OF THE STREETS.

"The hero of the London streets in the eyes of every foreign visitor, no matter from what part of the world he may come, is the man in blue," says the "Chronicle." "We Londoners also are, we believe, in our real hearts proud of him also; but in a recent fit of depreciation, or in the wholesome exercise of occasional scrutiny, it was decided to submit him to a most searching inquiry. He was put, as it were, into the pillory, and every man and woman who had or conceived a grudge or grievance against him was invited to come and say their worst. The result of the Commission's labours is to remove the man in blue from pillory to pedestal.

SOBRIETY OF THE FORCE.

"It is especially satisfactory that they find no ground for believing that there is any corrupt system of bribery between police and women of the town. The Chief Commissioner (whose ability is highly praised) may also 'be congratulated on the general sobriety of his force.'

"Of course, there are specks," adds the "Chronicle". "The police are human, and they make mistakes. One of the police magistrates spoke of a certain 'want of imagination,' which makes the untravelled Briton put down any 'un English' gesticulations by a foreigner a prima facie evidence of drunkenness. But what can one expect? 'The more one reflec's,' say the Commissioners, 'on the character and extent of a constable's duties, and the conditions under which they have to be exercised, the more one feels that a somewhat rare combination of mental and physical powers is required.'"

VINDICATED FROM ATTACKS.

"The impression left by the Report," says the "Mail", "is that the 17,000 men charged with the work of maintaining order in a population of nearly seven millions do their work faithfully and well. If there are some black sheep among them, this must be expected in any large mass of men. But the recommendations made for giving the public easier access to headquarters in case of complaints against the force, and especially as the Commission notes that all police proceedings are watched by a vigilant Press, should if carried out, remove all ground for uneasiness. The men who are entrusted with the duty of protecting life and property in London and with a thousand other minor tasks are vindicated from most of the attacks which have been made upon them."

A SONG FROM THE SPEAKER.

In his delightful speech to the members of the Press Gallery of the House of Commons Mr. Balfour recalled a good story of Parliamentary reporting a hundred years ago. A reporter who had clined with too much freedom went back to the gallery and presently getting bored, called on the Speaker for a song. The humour of the request lost nothing by the fact that Mr. Addington, the Speaker, was nothing if not proper, and the whole House was convulsed with laughter. The Serjeant-at-Arms went to the gallery (were Press and public sat together in those days) to inquire for the culprit, but the latter retained sufficient presence of mind to point to a respectable Quaker sitting below him, and that gentleman was actually taken into custody.

At a meeting of the Fylde Guardians, at which the workhouse committee reported the substitution of beef extract for beef tea for inmates, it was stated that some inmates had almost cried over the change, and would not touch the substituted article.

Mr. Robert Hunter, one of the most prominent of the band of wealthy American Socialists, speaking at the Chicago Socialist Convention, declared that Mr. J. D. Rockefeller, the Standard Oil magnate, is a Socialist who brought Dr. Aked to America simply because Aked is a Fabian and a Socialist. The speaker wound up, the "Daily News" states, with the prediction that the Socialist Party would ultimately benefit from Mr. Rockefeller's accumulated wealth.

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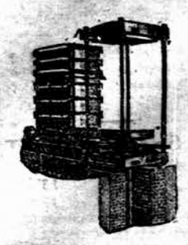
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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [20TH JULY, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 28th May
Bank of Bengal ... 3 per cent. „ 16th July.
Bank of Bombay... 4 per cent. „ 16th „
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. „ 14th „

Money :—

The Bank of Bombay Cash balance is Rs. 6 1-2 lacs up.

Exchange :—

There is no change in the market to-day. All Banks are offering to sell at 1s. 3 27-32d. T. T. and 1s. 3 7-8d. on demand at which rates there is little or no enquiry. On the other hand credits are very scarce at 1s. 4d. 3 months' sight but rates are kept steady by the Government drawings on London. Far Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 27/32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight.. ...	1s. 4d.
Do. 6 months' sight— ...	1s. 4 5/32d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	167 3/4
Do 2 months' sight. Marks	137
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	135 1/2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	152
Shanghai— 30 days' sight ...	130 1/2

Government Paper :—

The market opened to-day at 95 7-8 for Cash and 95 13-16 for the Settlement. Only a small business has been reported and at the close there is practically no variation in quotations. Calcutta market is advised as 95 15-16 ready and 95 7-8 for delivery in a month forward.

We quote :—

Cash ... ... Rs.	95-14
1st Settlement ... ... „	95-13

Bullion :—

On Saturday the price of Bar silver in London advanced 1-8 to 24 9-16 for ready and for delivery forward in two months. New York was up 1-4 at 53 1-4. The local market opened at 63 1-2 ex-duty but rates became easier during the day and ready bars closed at 63 3-8. Forward bars are quoted below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	6	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	6	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	3	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	63	5	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	63	5	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	63	3	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The following are the Visible Supply and Into Sight figures received here yesterday as compared with those of the previous two years :—

	Visible Supply.	Into Sight.
1908 ...	1,770,000 bales.	11,280,000 bales.
1907 ...	2,310,000 „	13,310,000 „
1906 ...	1,710,000 „	10,790,000 „

The local market is quiet but steady and prices are almost unchanged. Export houses are sellers of New Crop Good Broach, and fine M. G. Bengals December and January delivery, and business is reported to have been done to a moderate extent.

For ready cotton there is rather more demand by mills, and exporters to Japan continue in the market. The offtake at Colaba showed some improvement. Prices are steady.

QUOTATIONS :—	OLD CROP. Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	224 35	July
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti.	217 18	„
Fine M. G Damangaum-Pulgaon.	211	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	204	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti ..	204	„
Fine M. G. Muttia ..	199	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	193	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	199	„
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	191	„
Good Westerns ...	198	„
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar "	220	„
NEW CROP.	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	... 246	March/09
Good M. G. Broach ...	... 239 1/2	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	... 218	Jan/09
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon	... 210/11	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	... 203 4	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	... 203 4	„
Fine M. G. Muttia... ...	... 199	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	... 193	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	... 199	„
Fine M. G. Bengals ..	... 190	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	... 179	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Dull.
Estimated Sales	4,000
Total Imports	3,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.
5·62	5·33	5·15	5·08	5·03
—01	unchgd.	unchgd.	unchgd.	unchgd.
D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.		Mar-Apl.
5·00	4·98	4·99		5·00
unchgd.	unchgd.	unchgd.		unchgd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is quiet but steady with a small business passing.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	3	7	0 B. T.
September ... ... „		3	14	6 R. T.
New Apl-May ... ... „		3	5	3 „

Rapeseed :—

The market is steady with a moderate enquiry.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore...	Rs.	9	0	0 B. T.
„ Brown Delhi ... „		9	1	0 „
„ Yellow Guzerat ... „		10	3	0 „
„ „ Cawnpore... „		10	0	0 „
New Brown Delhi, Apl-May „		9	7	0 R. T.

Poppyseed :—

Ready... ... ... Rs. 10 9 0 B. T.

Tone—Easier.

Castorseed :—

Rs. 31 12 0

Tone.—Steadier.

Cottonseed :—

Rs 27 0 0

Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed :—

Ready ... ...Rs. 5 14 0 B. T.

Tone—Very firm.

Wheat :—

White Delhi, July	Rs.	6	6	0 B. T.
„ „ Aug-Sept. ... „		6	5	0 „
New „ April-May ... „		5	7	0 „

Tone.—Steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,875
India	63 3/4 X. D.
Indian Specie Bank	54 1/2 X. D.

Mills :—

Century...	375
David	357 1/4
Kohinoor	733 1/2
Manockji Petit...	3,137 1/2
Standard	1,135

Presses :—

New Mowasil	640
Volkart United	1,015

Miscellaneous :—

Alcock Ashdown & Co. ...	310
Badham Pile & Co	126
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary	335 Aug.
Central India Mining	350
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,080
Marcks & Co.	137
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate...	37
Treacher & Co	585

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	572 1/2
Amritsar-Patti	117
Tapti-Valley	420

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Saturday :—

Cotton	2,604 bales.
Wheat	15,811 cwts.
Linseed	3,976 „
Rapeseed	835 „
Gingellyseed	1,228 „
Poppyseed	1,604 „
Groundnuts	92 „
Castorseed	4,493 „
Rice	561 „
Myrabollams	1,717 „
Cottonseed	1,483 „
Mowraseed	1,824 „
Gram	235 „
Joowar	nil
Maize	nil.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 18th July, 1908, as compared with the statement of 11th July, 1908 :—

LIABILITIES.	July 11. Rs.	July 18. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	101,00,000	1,01,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	40,02,896	49,62,272
Public Deposits at Branches ...	48,99,611	48,55,879
Other Deposits ...	8,31,14,638	8,10,24,588
Post Bills ...	52,126	55,355
Sundries ...	20,62,367	18,31,866
Rs....	11,42,31,638	11,28,29,960
ASSETS.		
Government Securities...	1,32,92,810	1,30,45,462
Other authorised Securities.	10,05,013	9,44,611
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	2,48,19,073	2,36,05,813
Loans do. do.	2,68,54,521	2,62,68,223
Bills discounted and purchased ...	1,43,67 889	1,44,61,210
Dead Stock ...	3,10,134	3,10,134
Stamps ...	4,574	4,548
Bullion ...	2,62,047	3,19,970
Balances with other Banks.	3,46,907	3,44,218
Sundries ...	5,27,308	4,38,378
Cash ...	3,24,41,412	3,30,87,393
	11,42,31,638	11,28,29,960

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 18TH JULY 1908.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount to be remitted during 1908-09..	£18,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1908 to 18th July 1908. By Council Bills ...	£4,58,544
By Gold ...	nil.
Balance to be remitted from 19th July 1908 to 31st March 1909 ...	£18,041,456

MR. LATHBURY AND THE CHURCH.

Mr. D. C. Lathbury, the distinguished Anglican journalist, writing on the Pan-Anglican Congress in the "Morning Post," asks :—"In what respect does the Anglican Church differ from other churches as regards her right to regard the nation as in some unexplained way her special property? I can only suppose that it is in the fact that in England she is still Established. Yet I cannot imagine a less solid or a less permanent foundation for any such claim. The Church of England is no longer the Church of the majority of the people, she is not even in any real sense the Church of the governing classes. For a long period, indeed, she was the Church of the whole nation, but only in the sense that not to belong to her entailed grave civil disabilities. When citizen and Churchman ceased to be different names for the same persons the Church of England became what she is now—the Church of a particular section of the English people.

"I believe that if she wishes to make the most of the opportunities that are left her she will lay aside this imaginary title to the allegiance of Englishmen and take her place in the theological arena claiming nothing more than what she accords to all others—the right to win men over to what she holds to be the best form of religious belief. When she frankly accepts this position there will be no need to regard the assembling of Congresses like the present with any uneasiness. There is an ample range of subjects which Christians of all denominations may debate with a reasonable certainty of clearing and widening their ideas and giving them useful expression. In that, let us hope, not remote future the man who does most to promote unity in religion will be he who best succeeds in turning the thoughts of mankind to the points on which they are agreed, and leaving on one side, so far as argument is concerned, the points on which they differ. His preference for this method will not imply any abandonment or under-valuing of these latter points. It will only mean that they are not profitable matter for the consideration of such bodies as the Congress which has just ended."

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 21st July.

There will be a drill for all Recruits at the Town Hall this evening (Tuesday) at 6 p. m.

Dress—Plain clothes.

Trained Members are invited to attend.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 21st July.

270.—Detail for the week ending 25th instant :—

To-day Tuesday the 21st Inst—"M" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-15 p.m.

"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

Practice for Buglers near Skating Rink at 3-30 p.m.

Wednesday 22nd Inst—"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 5 p.m.

Thursday 23rd Inst—"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 7-45 a.m.

"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

"M" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-15 p.m.

Friday 24th Inst—"K" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-59 p.m.

Subject for the week—Physical Training without Arms.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1,375
Bank of India...	100	50	5 „	68½ xd.
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	12 „	1,465 x.d
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	10 „	1,130
Commercial Bank of India ...	P. 180 O. 50	100 50	6 „ 1½ „	64½ 16
Specie Bank ...	100	50	5 „	54½ xd.
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld...	100	100	14 „	253
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	13 „	£52
Mercantile ...	£25	£12½	6 „	£18¾
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor....	£25	£12-10	6 „	£17½
	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75¼ old issue new issue
National Bk of India.	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	670

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co....	100	100		xd 310
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	½	15
Back Bay Bath ...	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile ...	100	100	yr. 10	126
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	9,950
Bombay Burma New Issue ...	625	625	82½	xd 2,515
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	161
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld.....	O. £10	£10	Nil.	150
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nil.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	935
Bombay Land and Building ...	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	335
Central India Mining Co., Limited	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	275
Delhi Flour.....	100	100	yr. 50	xd. 350
Empire of India Life Assurance	200	200	16	152
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	500	50	yr p.c. 17	110
John Roberts and Co	100	10	1½	20
Kemp and Co.....	100	100	divd 10	195
Kurrachee Landing..	200	175	yr. 14	215
Marcks and Co.....	200	75	12	150
Napier Hotel Co....	100	100	10	137
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A.....	100	100	il.	25
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	200	50	p. c. 184	180
Phillips and Co.....	100	30	...	33
Port Canning Co.....	40	40	p. c. 10	59
Shivrajpur	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	495
Syndicate	A. 10	10	p. c. 25	37
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	B. 10	10	Nil.	30
Soundy and Co.....	100	100	8	20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
	O. 75	₹ 15	...	dis. 11
	P. 30	30	...	
	P. 150	30	...	dis 5 1/2
Thackersand Co.....	100	100	p. c. 20	xd 230
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 34
Treacher and Co....	500	500	yr. 40	585

* c. d.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	475
Alliance ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	165
Assur Veerjee.....	500	500	50	475
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	10	195
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	625
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	124	700
Bombay United.....	250	250	20	470
Century	500	500	50	375
Central India	500	500	85	1,715
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoti Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill..	700	700	50	1,080
Coronation Milis....	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	260
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent	100	100	5	98½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy.....	1,000	1,000	50	xd 970
David	250	250	10	357½
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	10	610
Empress	500	500	25	310
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,330
Gold Mohur	500	500	10	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	515
Howard & Bullough's	500	500	25	480
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton.....	500	500	15	150
Indian Manufg.....	1,000	1,000	35	650
Indo-China Manufg..	1,000	1,000	divid 75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	75	325
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	182½
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid 35	385
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	10	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	1,050
Khatao Mookunji	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	720
Kohinoor	500	500	25	730
Leopold	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	1,000	80	1,345
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,200
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,137½
Morarji Gooculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	xd 2950
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	.....	53½
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	.....	10
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	185
New City of Bombay	500	500	10	670
Phoenix	100	100	5	xd 100
Presidency	1,000	1,000	10	620
Queen	1000	1,000	10	825
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6	540
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50	830
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p. c. 10	910
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	550
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 4,400
S. Mahratta.....	250	250	20	190
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,135
Sun	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi.....	500	500	45	xd 1,310
Textile.....	500	500	30	1,175
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	50	300
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	30	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Akbar	750	750	125	3,000
Albert (Kurrachee)...	1,100	1,100	45	650
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	92½
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	20	190
Broach City	200	200	14	225
Fort	475	475	22½	270
French.....	500	500	35	xd. 510
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	50	480½
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	15	115
Hingolee	100	100	6	110
Idian Cotton.....	125	125	11½	127½
Khangaum	400	400	25	330
Mahmudpura Ctn ...	125	125	7½	100
Mahuva	200	200	Nil.	150½
Mercantile	125	125	Nil.	57
Manmar Manufg.....	250	250	25	292½
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,020
New Moufussil Co.,.	400	400	50	640
New Berar	500	500	40	495
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	495
Oomri	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sassoon	500	500	30	350
Sind and Punjab Co..	1,000	1,000	140	4,400
Sind	400	400	35	720
Surat City	200	200	24	230
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	80	1,015
Wardhwan G. & P...	150	50	12	125

THE TWO SERVICES.

A FARTHER-NORTH FLEET.

It would not be at all surprising if a reshuffling of the fleets in home waters should take place in the early months of next year, and that a new force found a temporary base at Cromarty Firth. By that time the Nore division of the Home Fleet will have evolved into the strongest naval sea-going command afloat; and it would undoubtedly, in the present political situation, relieve the Channel Fleet of a good deal of responsibility. The Straits of Dover have during the last few years sprung into as much naval prominence as the Straits of Gibraltar, and became as much the key to an important strategical stretch of waters. The new harbour at Dover and the ports of Sheerness and Chatham have likewise acquired a new importance, and together they form as strong a naval position at the mouth of the North Sea as the Rock of Gibraltar forms at the mouth of the Mediterranean. But the Straits of Dover do not so effectually command the North Sea as the Straits of Gibraltar command the Mediterranean Sea. There is another means of ingress and egress to the North Sea and Baltic, around the Northern coasts of these islands, and it is this passage which needs the careful watching which a strong fleet stationed at Cromarty Firth with a flying base established by means of a factory ship and other fleet auxiliaries, would be able to give it.

THE SIZE OF THE CAPITAL SHIP.

The number of critics who agree with Sir William White as to the inexpediency of steadily advancing the size of the present "Dreadnoughts" appears to be increasing. Against this there is a large body of thought that is on the side of the Admiralty in their policy of keeping well ahead of all other countries in the size and power of our captial ships. But between these two schools there is a third which is likewise gaining many adherents at the moment. The third school argue that it is possible to have a compromise ship, which will be sufficient for our purposes. It is allowed that the primary weapon on board ship must be capable of hitting hard and carrying far; but such a weapon is not incompatible with a medium size battleship. Twenty-four 12-inch guns, it is contended, would be better disposed for a variety of purposes, including that of actual battle if mounted on three keels instead of one. The same defensive power might be worked into such ships as into larger ones. The upkeep of three may be more costly than two ships would be, so long as they were kept clear of disasters, but on the law of averages the three ships might in the end prove to be the most economical, for there would be fewer eggs to be smashed when disasters happened. Obviously the size of our capital ships must have a limit, or all our present dock and berthing accommodation will become useless, and new will have to be provided at ruinous cost, even to the richest country.

MINE-LAYERS AND MINES.

It is satisfactory to find that their lordships are steadily pursuing the commendable policy of providing a squadron of "mine-layers" for the fleet. The ships chosen are of such a tonnage as to enable the authorities to send them away with a fleet for blockading purposes, where harbours have to be sealed by mines, or fairways blocked on an enemy's coastline. Their chief purpose, however, would be to lay the mines around our own coast on the outbreak of war; and they are fitted to perform this work very expeditiously. The Japanese made effective use of both mine-layers and mine-destroyers during the war with the Russians; and many channels were blocked, with great daring, by our allies. Mines properly laid are a very reliable defence; but badly laid mine-fields are ineffective and dangerous. It is difficult to say how many of the mines which infested the China seas for months after the late war broke away from the mine fields around Port Arthur, and how many were strewn on the sea indiscriminately, on the off chance of sinking ships while cruising. It is certain, only, that they were a great source of danger to the mercantile marine for many months after peace was proclaimed. This experience should teach us the advantage of instructing all our mercantile marine officers in the method of destroying or rendering "live" mines harmless. If this were done then there would be less anxiety on the part of merchant captains, who are now at a loss to know how to act when floating mines are sighted, and so let them drift along to strike and destroy ships who are less fortunate in just clearing them.

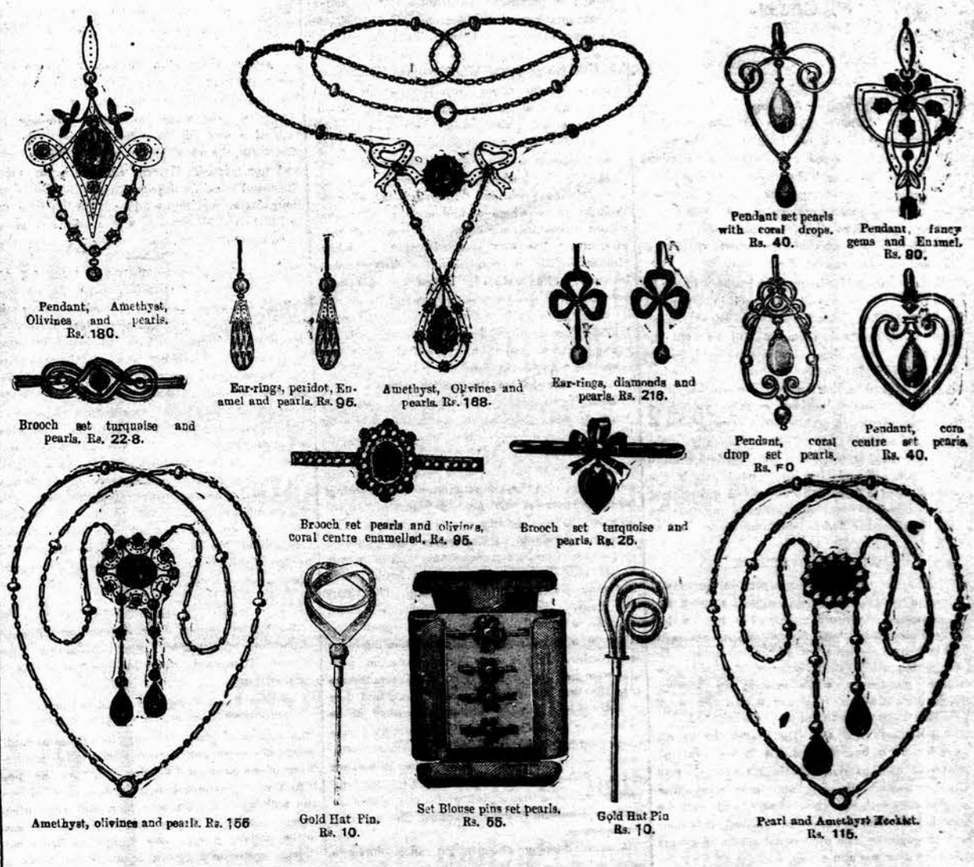
THE SITUATION OF THE GUARDS.

The statement made by Mr. Haldane in the House of Commons touching the rumour of further disbandments, implying the destruction of a brigade of Guards and a regiment of Household Cavalry, does not appear to have inspired confidence in all quarters. It lacked decision, and the announcement should have been emphasised. The "Spectator" gave expression to this feeling of alarm and uncertainty, and it must be confessed, when we look into the recent history of disbandments that there is no ground for much confidence. It was on March 8, 1906, that Mr. Haldane derided as absurd the rumour that he proposed to disband battalions, and said that if he had decided to do anything of that kind it would in military eyes have been tantamount to insanity. On July 12 in the same year, however, he explained his scheme, which he said had been considered in the Defence Committee, and said that they were in a position immediately to cut down eight battalions, by which he meant to destroy them, and he added "whether we can cut down some more afterwards depends upon considerations of general policy." The eight battalions have gone, together with one of the battalions of Guards condemned at the same time, and the other is under sentence. The latter battalion is now in Egypt, but there is no hope for it, if we are to take Mr. Haldane at his word. "Do not let there be any mistake about this," he said; "there is no doubt in our minds about reducing the battalion—"Transivit in rem judicatam"—we have made up our minds that the thing has got to be done." To do Mr. Haldane justice, he did not like the business he had in hand. It was not of his choosing. He said he hated to be the instrument—and the word deserves to be noted—to disband fine battalions of men. "I hate, and the Government hate, and we all hate, to disturb existing arrangements, and we feel that to every extent we can, whether we disband soldiers of the Line, or discharge workmen from factories because munitions of war have not to be made to so great an extent, or whether we reduce staffs, we ought to do it as gently as possible, so as not to allow the individual to suffer more than we can possibly help"

THE GUARDS IN THE PAST.

With relation to the Guards, it may be noted that up to 1897 they consisted of seven battalions, three battalions being added—one in that year the 3rd Coldstream Guards, and the others later, the 3rd Scots Guards and the Irish Guards. The idea was that of the nine battalions to which the establishment of the Guards was raised, exclusive of the Irish Guards, three would be employed on garrison duty in the Mediterranean. This arrangement never came about. Mr. Haldane found that he required six battalions of the Guards for the Expeditionary Force, and he had ten battalions. Accordingly he decided to disband two, because they could not be justified, he explained, for the purposes of the Expeditionary Force. Therefore, with ruthless determination he went on with his disagreeable work. We do not know whether he is now being urged by his colleagues in the Cabinet to disband two other battalions of Guards which are supernumerary to the Expedition Force. All we will say upon this subject is that, if anything of the kind were done, it would be an act of supreme folly. We completely agree with the "Spectator" that it would be sounder policy to increase the Guards. They are a cheap force, because of the short period of service with the colours and the long service in the Reserve, and they constitute battalions always ready for service, in the highest state of efficiency, and with numbers complete, not being subject to the drafting process which is inevitable in batallions of the Line.

BRITISH-MADE BRITISH DESIGNS.


Pendant, Amethyst, Olivines and pearls. Rs. 180.
Pendant set pearls with coral drops. Rs. 40.
Pendant, fancy gems and Enamel. Rs. 80.
Ear-rings, peridot, Enamel and pearls. Rs. 95.
Amethyst, Olivines and pearls. Rs. 188.
Ear-rings, diamonds and pearls. Rs. 218.
Brooch set turquoise and pearls. Rs. 22-8.
Pendant, coral drop set pearls. Rs. 50
Pendant, coral centre set pearls. Rs. 40.
Brooch set pearls and olivines, coral centre enamelled. Rs. 95.
Brooch set turquoise and pearls. Rs. 25.
Amethyst, olivines and pearls. Rs. 155
Gold Hat Pin. Rs. 10.
Set Blouse pins set pearls. Rs. 55.
Gold Hat Pin Rs. 10.
Pearl and Amethyst Necklet. Rs. 115.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.

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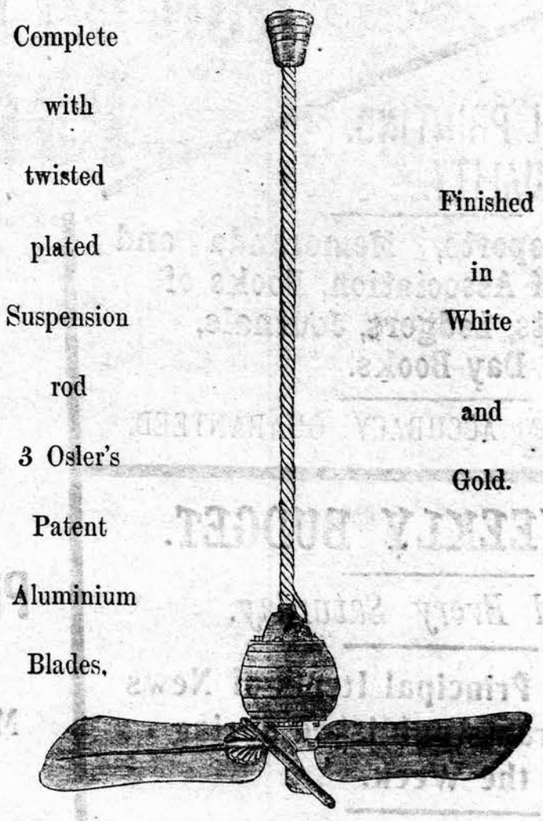

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